ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

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INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World."

No. 51,288—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1898.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th ,,
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	14th ,,
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	21st ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	28th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	4th June.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	11th ,,
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	25th ,,
B.M.L. SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th ,,
B.M.L EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd ,,
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th ,,
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th April, 1898.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER.

THE s. s. "THAMES," will SAIL as an Extra Steamer, for LONDON, calling at MARSEILLES, on FRIDAY, 29th April, at 5 P.M.

A STEAM BARGE to take off Passengers will LEAVE the BALLARD PIER, at 3 P.M., on day of Sailing,

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	T. Nicolich	4,119	1st May 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st June 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,233	15th May 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,695	12th June 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 8 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching.	4,409	29th April.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 18, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	E. Saporite	5,600	28th April 1898

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900 nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 24th April, 1898.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. April 2, 1898.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.......................... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows —

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th April, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th April, 1898, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 30th April, 1898, calling at Muscat, Jask, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHI AND MUSCAT.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on 28th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 19th May, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 1,610 tons, on or about 28th April, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,920 tons, on or about 6th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th April, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Jourdan	10th May 1898
INDUS	6,600	Vaquier	7th June 1898.
YARRA	4,255	Coispellier	5th July 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	5th May, 1898.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

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DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

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SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

PURITY GUARANTEED!

TRADE MARK

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S

SODA AND OTHER ÆRATED WATERS,

Highly charged with Carbonic Acid Gas, and subjected to a special

PROCESS OF FILTRATION.

Free Delivery to any part of Bombay.

	Rs.	a.	
Soda Water	0	12	per doz.
,, in Splits	0	6	,,
Tonic Water	1	0	,,
Seltzer Water	1	0	,,
Potash Water	0	12	,,
Ærated Water	0	12	,,
Vichy Water	1	8	,,
Lemonade	1	0	,,
Gingerade	1	0	,,
Raspberryade	1	0	,,
Citrate of Potash Water	0	12	,,
Lithia Water	1	8	,,
Ozo	2	0	,,
Ginger Ale	1	8	,,

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS

PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death.								Sum Assured payable in					
	Premiums throughout Life.		Premiums limited to 25 years.		Premiums limited to 20 years.		Premiums limited to 15 years.		25 years or at Death if previous.		20 years or at Death if previous.		15 years or at Death if previous.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
20	21	10	27	2	30	7	36	6	37	11	47	6	64	5
25	24	2	29	7	33	0	39	4	38	7	48	9	64	13
30	27	4	32	5	36	0	42	13	39	11	49	0	65	10
35	31	5	35	14	39	12	47	1	41	10	50	8	66	13
40	36	11	40	8	44	9	53	5	44	10	52	14	68	11
45	43	14	46	12	50	13	58	12	49	6	56	13	71	11

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorised by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.

On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.

MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.

LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—All Premiums are returned in the event of the death of the Child.

Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

FOR THIS SEASON KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT

A FINELY GRANULATED SALINE,

Forming a sparkling draught equal to any artificial or natural mineral water

IT FORMS a most REFRESHING BEVERAGE and taken regularly will maintain the Health and Vigour of the body by purifying the blood and correcting any minor derangement of the STOMACH.

IT QUICKLY relieves HEADACHE and is very suitable for CHILDREN'S USE.

Price Re. 1-4 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

CASCARA SAGRADA

THE "SACRED BARK" OF NORTH AMERICA,

RHAMNUS PURSHIANA.

This is admitted the FINEST REMEDY for HABITUAL CONSTIPATION known. It is a Tonic Laxative, quickly restoring the normal action of the Organs, without any of the lowering effects left by other Aperients. After a few doses the quantity may be gradually diminished, and the Constipation will, as a rule, be found PERMANENTLY CURED.

MESSRS. KEMP offer some preparations of this invaluable drug :—

	Per Bottle.
THE FLUID EXTRACT	Rs. 1-2 & 0-10
THE TASTELESS FLUID EXTRACT.	,, 1-0 & 1-12
THE TASTELESS AROMATISED FLUID EXTRACT	Re. 1-0

All these may be relied upon as fresh and active and superior to the imported preparations of the bark.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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WANTED AT SIMLA

AS SECRETARY for the United Service Institution of India, on a salary of Rs, 100 per mensem, a Member of the Institution who can obtain a year's leave in India, from about the 1st August, 1898.

For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY, Simla.

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A CUSTOMER, writing from ENGLAND for a supply of KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE, states that he has since returning home tried nearly all the Hair Preparations advertised, but has found NOTHING TO EQUAL IT for eradicating and preventing Scurf, which it is well-known is often the first cause of the decay and falling off of the hair.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE,

AN INVALUABLE DRESSING,

which, regularly used, ARRESTS or PREVENTS the DECAY of the HAIR, restores its COLOUR, and gives STRENGTH and VIGOUR SIMPLY by PROVIDING in a NATURAL FORM the NOURISHMENT NEEDFUL for its

HEALTHY GROWTH.

Highly refreshing in use. Exquisitely Perfumed, and Entirely Free from Petroleum or Chemical Ingredients. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CALTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY which is much approved in Great Britian, America, and Australia, has scored further SUCCESS by being just Awarded

SPECIAL FIRST PRIZE & GOLD MEDAL,
AT THE
BRISBANE INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION.

Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

REPUTATION PREMIER.
NAME PREMIER.
BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

	Cash.		Credit. 12 instalments.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Primer	250	0	23	0	per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	275	0	25	0	,,
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300	0	27	12	,,
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330	0	30	8	,,
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330	0	30	8	,,
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410	0	38	0	,,
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410	0	38	0	,,
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450	0	41	8	,,
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450	0	41	8	,,
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450	0	41	8	,,
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410	0	38	0	,,
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330	0	30	8	,,
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275	0	25	0	,,
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250	0	23	0	,,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands,

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

TO THE SUFFERERS

From Cold, Cough, Bronchitis and disordered lungs, Munk's Pulmonicon is the remedy that suits all constitutions, giving immediate relief, especially to the unpleasant tickling in the Throat which deprives night rest and sleep. Annas 12, at

MADON, SONS & CO., ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, BOMBAY

DO NOT

SMOKE

BAHADUR CIGARS

UNLESS YOU WANT

"THE BEST."

McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE"

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD!

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMER "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
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Pantographs.
Range Finders.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.
Spare Instruments.
Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
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Measuring Tapes.
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T Squares.
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Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
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Drawing Boards.
Stencil Plates.
Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Papers
Cartoon Papers.
Cartridge Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.
Tracing Sectional Paper.
Engineers' Glazed Papers for Ferro-Prussiate Process.
Marion's Ferro-Prussiate Papers.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.
Moist do. in Pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-Colours in Tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Crystoleum Colours.
Do. Materials.
Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable Hair Pencils.
Hog Hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Prepared Panels.
Tinted Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.
Easels.
Sketching Stools.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.S. "MARQUIS BACQUEHEM," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the arrival, of the steamer, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages and claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within eight days from the date of arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

EMIL SCARPA,
Agent.

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND, 1897.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISSOLVED on the 25th March. It is therefore requested that any unspent balances be remitted, not to the VICE-CHAIRMAN, but to the BANK of BENGAL direct for credit to the balance of the Fund which is being invested for use in the next famine.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Vice-Chairman and Hony. Secy., I. F. C. R. Fund.
I. F. C. R. Fund Office, 10, Hare Street, Calcutta, 1st April, 1898.

NOTICE No. 122.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY to the Bombay Commissariat of COUNTRY MANUFACTURED RUM, for one year, from 1st April, 1899, to 31st March, 1900, will be received by the Commissariat Store-Keeper-General at Bombay up to 12 Noon on the 26th April 189·, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend. Particulars of the quantities and the stations where required are given in the Tender form.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Bombay, which as well as any information required regarding the contract will be given on application to the Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Bombay, up to 4 o'clock P.M., on the 25th April, 1898. No addition or alteration must be made in the Tender forms.

3. Scale of Tenders will not be accepted, they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Rum."

5. The Tender may be in part or for the whole requirement, under any of Schedules appertaining to the contract, but the term of contract must be as noted above and the rate an average for the whole period Government shall have the power to accept a tender in whole or in part or to reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing, but in the event of the tender being accepted in part only and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest-money deposited will be confiscated.

6. Each Tender must be accompanied with earnest-money in Government Promissory notes or Bank of Bengal, Madras or Bombay, or Treasury, Receipt*

* The Receipt may be for } or Municipal for provincial Currency Notes or Cash } debenture or Port Trust Bond for Rupees 260, Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

7. Earnest money, will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his tender. Acceptance or rejection of most favourable tender will be notified to the tenderers concerned on or about the 1st June, 1898, at latest.

8. The tenderer should pay to the proper authorities all usual Customs Excise, Municipal, Octroi or other duties, taxes or dues on supplies to be made under the contract, and if refunds of any such duties, taxes or dues are allowable in respect of Rum after it has become the property of the Government or in regard to the quantity estimated as lost in transit by drysge or wastage in respect of such Rum, the Contractor shall be entitled to receive from the proper Commissariat Officer a certificate to enable him to make a claim for such refunds from the proper authorities.

B. S. REILLY, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.
Bombay, Commissariat Storekeeper-Genl's Office, 28th March, 1898.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE

One new English built C under-spring CANOE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse-harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 120 BALES YARN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the Jamshed Manufacturing Company and on account and at the risk of Marwaree Baboolal Morlidhur.

120 bales each 400 lbs. grey yarn No. 21s red tie.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

1 magic lantern with 3 sets of slides and 1 gas jet and 1 acetyline gas generator to be used with above or any lantern.
1 Columbia graphophone (including 15in. Horn 3-way hearing tube, Recorder, Reproducer and reproducing tube.
1 D. B. B. L. gun in case by Silver and Co.
1 mahogany square pianoforte.

A quantity of office furniture, such as large and small writing tables, chairs, cupboards, iron safe, screens, shelves. Also household furniture, such as teak bedstead, almyra, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, clothes press, etc.

1.0 bags each about 168 lb Swedish oats.

AT 2 P.M.

1 grey waler, a good trotter, and quiet in harness.
1 country-bred grey pony, going in harness.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand half shigram, good for brokers.
1 handsome light Calcutta-made victoria.
1 English landau convertible into a shigram by Mackerott and Smith.

A few new and second-hand ladies' and gent's bicycles (pneumatic tyred).

1 lot English fowls.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 7, Colaba Causeway, next to the Apollo Hotel, the valuable and neat teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing, and bedroom furniture, grand cottage piano by Rose, Brussels carpets, lamps, large oleographs, clock by Bennett, London, nearly new hand-sewing machine, 2 bicycles, ladies' and gent's penumatic tyres, etc., the property of J. COHEN, Esq., diamond merchant, proceeded up-country.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF WOOLLEN COTTON AND SILK PIECE-GOODS, &c., NEAR THE JACKERIA MUSJID.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction near the Jackeria Musjid by order of the Trustees of the estate of Hajee Dawood Hajee Mahomed and Cassumbhoy Mahomedbhoy Misri, who lately traded under the name of Hajee Dawood Hajee Mahomed and Co.

A quantity of woollen, cotton and silk goods consisting of broadcloth, Scotch tweed cashmere, washing check, white twills, wool satin, quilting, cashmere, dressgoods, velvet, plush railway rugs, woollen and cotton rugs, collars, towels, shirts, buttons, etc.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Warden Road, Breach Candy, near the Framjee Hall, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockery, brass bedstead, bay Arab horse, fine trotter, pneumatic bicycle, table ornaments, windproof lamps, pictures, etc., the property of ABDOOLA HOOSEIN, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE

On THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Gold Mohur Castle, Byculla Bridge, the whole of the hotel furniture of Mrs. Peters, consisting of teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, glassware and crockery, lamps, pictures, carpets, etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Sea View Terrace, Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, the handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, crockery, chairs, ladies' bicycle by Bagshaw Bros., London, gent's "Cosmos" bicycle both in perfect order and nearly new, pictures, lamps, fancy door curtains, flower pots, pier glass, etc., the property of R. G. WHITTLE, Esq., proceeding to England.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, opposite the Jute Mill, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glassware and crockery, piano, windproof lamps, table ornaments, pictures, flower pots, carpets, etc, the property of C. PHILLIPS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF THE SAILING BOAT "PRINCESS."

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 5 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Apollo Bunder.

The boat "Princess," length about 26 feet and 6 feet beam with sails, oars, etc. A good harbour sailing boat, the property of F. A. LITTLE, Esq., leaving India. The boat will be on view three days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Crow's Nest" (Tardeo End), Breach Candy, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated-ware, crockery and glassware, one first-rate ebonized grand cottage piano by Schneider, nearly new English made Lady's and Gent's saddles complete, half plate camera with lens, large camera screen, rich Mother-o'pearl folding screen, 2 milch Jaffrabad cows, one giving 10 seers milk, 1 heifer and 2 calves, pictures, table ornaments, garden plants, China and coir matting, etc., the property of J. M. TANISH, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 25th April, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square piano, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, etc., etc., the property of H. W. BARROW, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rydal Mount, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order by Wimbridge and others, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany square piano in very good order, a handsome large bronze clock with candelabra, rich Persian carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, a handsome strong victoria in good order, a strong dog-cart, sets of English harness, and gentleman's saddle and bicycle, &c., &c., the property of MAX BIERMAN, Esq., Imperial German Consul.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 28th inst, 1p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of the Hon'ble W. C. HUGHES, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view,

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, a mahogany grand square piano in good order, a large fire-proof iron safe on stand, a handsome strong bay Arab horse, 14-1, goes well in saddle and harness, &c., &c., the property of WALTER LANG, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB HORSES AT MESSRS. ABDOOL RAHMAN MIRZA AND CO.'S STABLE, BELASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co.

On SUNDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place the property of different Arab dealers proceeding to their native country.

1 handsome bay Arab pony, 4 years, 13-2, will make a racer or polo pony.
1 strong grey Arab, 15 hands, broken to harness.
1 very fast grey pony, 13-3, perfect in harness, trots 13 miles an hour.
1 very powerful chesnut Arab, 14-2, broken to harness.
1 brown country-bred mare, 14 hands, broken to harness and quiet to ride.
1 very powerful handsome grey Arab pony, 13 one and half for life W. I. T. C. certificate up to 16 stone.

And other Arab horses suitable for saddle and harness.

The horses will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 25th April, 1898.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS

FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB.
CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs.	a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE	Nett per lb.	1	0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	"	0	15
Do. No. II	"	0	14
Do. No. III	"	0	12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	"	0	12
PEKOE DUST	"	0	10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby
Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.
FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.
Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.
Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS.
16, MARINE STREET, FORT.
1st Floor Sassoon Building, Bombay.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

THE Public are advised that on and after MONDAY next the twenty-fifth instant, the UP PASSENGER TRAIN LEAVING POONA, daily at 6 o'clock for BOMBAY, will be STOPPED at THANA by Signal to set down First and Second Class Passengers only and their servants, Third Class, and Luggage booked to proceed by it from Neral.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the twenty-first of April, 1898.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

THE busy Season having set in, this Bank is again prepared to RECEIVE DEPOSITS for 3, and 4 months on terms to be learned on application.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, 13th October, 1897.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 12,150 Gallons of COUNTRY MANUFACTURED RUM, at 5° overproof, deliverable at Madras, will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras, up to 12 noon, on the 5th May, 1898.

2. Full particulars and Tender Forms can be obtained on application to the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras, up to 4 P.M., on the 4th May, 1898.

N. SWANSTON, CAPTAIN, A. C. G.,
Comst. Storekeeper-General.
Comst. Storekeeper-Genl.'s Office, Madras, 18th April, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 23, Church Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 25th April, 1898, at 4 P. M., to transact the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made up to 31st December, 1897.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in the place of Messrs. Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee Patell, and Dadabhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 23rd April, to Tuesday, the 10th May, 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. COWASJEE JEHANGHIER & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
23, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th April, 1898.

THE JUBILEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELVETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office, No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, on Monday, the 25th April, 1898, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1897.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect a Director in place of one who retires.
4th. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 23rd April, to Tuesday, the 10th May, 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
READYMONEY JEEJEEBHOY & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th April, 1898.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand ; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

PRIZES! PRIZES!! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS..................	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA..................	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
0, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES :—
London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—P. A. CHURCHWARD, Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST .... " 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER :

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board.
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops. Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Securities collected for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE :
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C
BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 6,380,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK : The UNION BANK of LONDON : THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.................................$ 10,000,000
Reserve Fund....................................$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director P. & O. S. N. Co.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE .....One Star. PINK .....Two Stars. GOLD......Three Stars.

OF ALL DEALERS
Sold Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.—

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep ; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
65 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.,—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED
£12,000,000 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium. Rs. a. p.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium. Rs. a. p.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium. Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 9
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 6 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 8
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

INVESTED FUNDS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE Insurance at Current Rates.

LIFE : Whole Term, Short Period, and Endowment Assurance issued at moderate rates.

9-10ths of Profits in Participating Class divided amongst Policy-holders.

The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS, of 35s. per cent. per annum, or £8-15 per cent. for the quinquennium has been declared at each valuation and compares favourably with that of the very best Proprietary or Mutual Companies.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CALEDONIAN
INSURANCE COMPANY.
FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE
HEAD OFFICE : 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS.............. £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.
23, Apollo Street.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivery free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears*	
Per Annum ....Rs.	48	Per Annum ....Rs.	5
Half-yearly .... "	25	Half-yearly .... "	30
Quarterly .... "	13	Quarterly .... "	15
Monthly .... "	5	Monthly .... "	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum ....Rs.	52	Per Annum ....Rs.	
Half-yearly .... "	29	Half-yearly .... "	3
Quarterly .... "	16	Quarterly .... "	18
Monthly .... "	6	Monthly .... "	6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.
SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.
Price for Back Number varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS :—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do. .... " 2-8
Third do. .... " 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions.............As. 2 per
but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion.....................................As. 3 per line
Second do. .... " 2½ "
Third do. .... " 2 "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted of Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line.................................. " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum ....Rs.	12	Per Annum ....Rs.	15
Half-Yearly .... "	6	Half-yearly .... "	7-8
Quarterly .... "	3	Quarterly .... "	3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly 6
Quarterly 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum.....................................Rs. 12
Half-yearly 6
Quarterly 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor," of the "Bombay Gazette."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,267 1-2
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10 p.c.	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£23½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	28
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad adv.	700	1,000	,000	Nil	780
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	490
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	620
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	890
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,620xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	765
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	950
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	70
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	530
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	600
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	975
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	515
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	557½
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	580
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	565
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	690
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	800
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	990
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	475xd
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	1,030
Indo-China Manufacturing Co. Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	645
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	240
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	215
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,600	1,000	no dvd	780
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	600
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvd Rs.30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	95
Khatao Makunjee	1,600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	675
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	222½xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1 000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,035
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dv Rs.100	3,400
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,100
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 6	165
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.55	2070
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	400
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs.2	325
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,270
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	825
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs85	1120
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	840
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	255
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	310
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	600xd
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs.15	580
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	50
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	600nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	690
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	251
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	—
PRESS COMPANIES				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1175
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	125
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	15	15
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs10	140
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mammadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	55	70
Mercantile	000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs2.	360
Munmar M	000	250	a	15	205
New Berar	00	500	00	dvd Rs15	555
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd 16½	171½
Prince of Wales	130	600		20	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	1	375
Sassoon	200	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,000
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Surat Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	7.
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkert	—	000	10	dvd Rs6	1,090
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	125
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,050xd
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,035
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	58
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,200
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct.	20
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	240
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct	350
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	5	...	52
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	360
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	18
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	150
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	140
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	470
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	49½
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,055
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	...	158
Telephone Co.	8,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	26

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 24-4
China Leaf	" 24-2
Pekin, bar Gold, old	" 24-3
Do. do. new	" 24-1
Australian, bar Gold 100	" 24-4
Bombay bar Gold	" 24-2
Sovereigns	" 15-2
Do. Dragons	" 15-1
Bar Silver 17	" 70-2
Do. 17½	" 70-4

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 36m. Sun sets, 6h. 20m. High water, 1-14m. 2-7a. Low water, 7-10m., 7-54a.

Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Church Gate Street, 3 p.m.

Cooria Spinning and Weaving Company, Church Gate Street, 4 p.m.

High Court vacation commences.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Naseri entered, and the steamer Booldana left the dock on Friday; the the steamer Akbar left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Kola entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamers Bombay and Thyra left it on Friday.

REPORTED THEFT ON BOARD THE STEAM-SHIP EGYPT.—Miss Barrell, stewardess on board the P. and O. Company's steam-ship Egypt, has reported to the police that a sum of nineteen sovereigns in gold was stolen from a box in her cabin. She last saw the money safe on Wednesday, and on looking for it when the ship entered the harbour, she found it missing. Enquiries are being made.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 25th Bombay Rifles, under the direction of Herr. C. Fredilis, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-30:—

Quadrille	Minstrels' Songs	Kuhner.
Gavotte	Alexina	Asch.
Valse	Doctrinen	Strauss.
Musical Sketch	Darkies' Frolic	Bray.
Selection	Princess of Trebizonde	Offenbach.
Barn Dance	The Circus Girl	Kiefert.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DR. LUSTIG'S CURATIVE SERUM.—The *Indian Spectator* says in its yesterday's issue:—At last we have heard something about the results of Dr. Lustig's serum. It is a pity that the public were not taken in confidence earlier. The results, we are told, have been of late more satisfactory than before, and the number of recoveries by the use of the serum has been found to be higher by 20 per cent. than in ordinary cases. We must wait till these results are justified by further inquiries. It would not be right to accept the reported figures as absolutely reliable; we want a patient and exhaustive test. Even if the serum shows no better results, and the percentage of cures does not rise above 20, Bombay will have reason to be content with it, so sorely tried have been its nerves in the course of the last two years.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—A coroner's inquiry was held, on Saturday, at the Haines Road cemetery on view of the body of Parwuttee, a Hindu girl, aged two years, residing with her aunt in Gilder Street. In the evening, about eight days ago, the aunt put a pot containing hot water on the floor in the room, and went down to get some cold water from a standpipe, leaving deceased playing. When the aunt returned two or three minutes after, she found the girl screaming, and the pot of water upset. She picked up the child, the lower parts of whose body were extensively scalded. The girl was treated at home. About five days after, her jaws were locked up and she had spasms all over the body. The spasms increased in severity, and the girl died on Friday afternoon. The deceased was taken to the cemetery, where the register clerk refused permission for the body to be cremated, and informed the police. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

FIRE AT MODY BAY.—At a quarter to three o'clock, on Saturday morning, the roof of a house belonging to a Parsee, named Ruttonji Merwanji, situate at Karwar Street, was found to be on fire. The ground floor of the house had been used as a stable, while the upper floors were occupied by a number of tenants. Owing, however, to cases of plague having occured therein, the tenants vacated the house some time ago. Immediately on the alarm being raised, the carriages and horses were taken out of the stables, while the neighbours commenced removing their property from the adjoining houses. In the meantime, information was sent to the Fort fire brigade station, and the engine, under Mr. Wilson, soon arrived, followed by the Colaba and Babulla Tank steamers. The fire originated at the middle of the roof, and extended to the rear of the building, when it was brought under control by the fire brigade. None of the steamers were brought into requisition as water from two lines of hoses attached to standpipes was found sufficient to check the flames. The damage was estimated at Rs. 200. The cause of the fire is not known.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A WIFE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Saunderson brought up on remand and again charged Gainoo Luximon, a Hindu, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with attempting to murder his wife Seeta by cutting her throat with a pen-knife on the morning of the 16th instant, in his house at Bapty Road. The accused attempted the deed because his wife refused to accompany him to his native country. The injuries inflicted by him proved to be superficial, and the woman was dicharged after the injuries had been dressed in the J.J. Hospital. The accused, who had absconded, was arrested two days after by the police at Sopari Baugh Road, and pointed out the knife with which he had inflicted the cuts. The magistrate, after recording the evidence, altered the charge to one of causing hurt, to which he pleaded not guilty, alleging that the wounds on the throat of his wife were self-inflicted. He had frequently scoldded her for being too intimate with a neighbour, and as she could not put up with the accusation she attempted to destroy herself by cutting her throat. The man, however, could not explain why he had made himself scarce if he did not commit the deed. He was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A CHARGE OF CHEATING AN INSURANCE COMPANY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Dattatraya Narayan Mannikar, a police constable of the Southern Maratha Railway, and a resident of Mahim, in Devghad Taluka, was charged by Mr. Bhowram Raghoba, of the firm of Messrs. Lidbetter and Co., secretaries and managers of the Mutual Provident Association, Limited, with cheating in respect of an insurance policy in the said company on the life of one Saktankar, valued at Rs. 950-3-0. It appeared from the evidence that Parasram Bhagwant Saktankar was enrolled as a member of the fourth class of the Association on the 28th May 1894, when his age was stated to be 27 years, and he was declared free from any bad disease. Saktankar died on the 1st July 1895, and the accused, who was his nephew and nominee, claimed the amount of the insurance. In support of his claim he sent in a death certificate signed by a police patel of that place, and on the strength of that document received Rs. 937. It was subsequently found that a line on the top of the certificate was afterwards added, that the deceased's real age at the time of enrolment as a member was 46 years, and that he had then been suffering from a bad disease for ten years past. The accused stated in his defence that the police constable had enmity against him and that the alleged addition by him of the top line to the death certificate was a fabrication and a concoction. The case stands adjourned for further inquiry.

A DRUNKARD HANGS HIMSELF.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at Kumbarwada, Second Street, touching the death of Gopal Rungoba, aged twenty-two years, residing with his mother, a widow, at that locality. The deceased was a tailor, but he was very indolent and did not do much work. He was addicted to drink, smoked ganja, and frequently quarrelled with his mother, because she refused to give him money to buy drinks with. About noon, on Friday, Gopal took his meal and went out. When he returned home at 5 p.m. he was quite drunk and began to abuse his mother, and slapped her on the face. Some neighbours interfered and prevented the deceased from doing any serious violence. Gopal then left the house, threatening his mother that he would kill her. He returned home about two hours after, and again abused his mother. He acted strangely, running from one room to the other, stamping his foot on the floor and knocking at everything that came in his way. He once again left home, and shortly after his mother locked the door of her room, after closing the window opening on to the balcony, and went to sit on the verandah on the ground floor. When she returned to the room, and unlocked the padlock, she found the door fastened from inside. Being afraid of the deceased, she went to call her eldest son, who lived closed by. He attempted to force open the door, but could not do so. They thereupon went to the rear of the house and effected an entrance through a window. On going into the front room they found the deceased hanging by a piece of saree tied round the neck from one of the rafters of the roof. The police were informed and they arrived and took the body down, which was in a kneeling position. Life was then extinct. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

BREACH OF AGREEMENT WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, Inspector Sheehy prosecuted a European, named James Smith alias Savi, aged forty-five years, a seaman by profession, on a charge of returning to India on the 15th instant in contravention of the provisons of the section 22 of the Act IX. of 1874. It appeared that the accused under an agreement with the Secretary of State for India was deported from India to England in May 1895 for five years, and according to the terms of the agreement he was not to return to India before the expiry of that period. Smith, however, came to Bombay on the 15th instant in the steam-ship Goa from Zanzibar. On the following day he was found wandering about the town by the local police, who placed him before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of vagrancy. He was declared a vagrant by the magistrate and sent to the Government workhouse, where Smith was recognised by Warder Beckingham as the man who had been in the workhouse and deported by the Government in 1895, and hence the present prosecution. The warder in his evidence deposed that he new the accused, who was deported from India on the 18th May 1895 by the Government. The witness saw him off in the steam-ship Roma. On the 18th instant accused was brought back to the workhouse as a vagrant, and the witness identified him. He was deported in the name of James Savi, but he had now assumed the name of James Smith. The accused in pleading guilty to the charge, stated that he was deported from the Government workhouse, Bombay, on the 18th May 1895. He was sent, on board the steam-ship Roma by Mr. Beckingham who saw him off on the vessel. The accused appealed to the magistrate to call for the agreement that had been signed by him with Government and see therein the terms under which he had been deported. He was to be landed in any port in England and on landing was to receive from the captain of the steamer Roma one sovereign. But instead of proceeding to England, the vessel sailed from this port to Antwerp. The captain compelled him to go ashore there informing him that his ship was not proceeding to England. The Captain gave him the sum of one sovereign and told him to pay his fare, which was not in accordance with the terms of the agreement signed by him (accused) with the Government. He returned to India as a seaman on board the steamship Goa, with the intention of leaving India by the same vessel when she sailed for England. He was compelled to leave the ship as the chief officer was constantly at him. He admitted having returned to India without the permission of the Secretary of State for India. The Magistrate in desposing of the case remarked, that the accused stated that he did not intend to land in Bombay, but was compelled to do so owing to the ill-treatment of the Chief Officer. No proof of such ill-treatment could be given as the vessel was not in the harbour. The accused, however, seemed to have behaved well during the period he had been in the workhouse, and taking that fact into consideration his Worship sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before SIR CHARLES FARRAN, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

APPEAL AGAINST A DECISION OF THE CONSULAR COURT AT ZANZIBAR.

GOOLAM HUSSEIN SOMJEE AND OTHERS VS. C. W. TURNER AND ANOTHER.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. H. W. De Sausmarez, acting Judge of her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at Zanzibar, in suit No. 105 of 1896. Mr. Maneckshah appeared for Goolam Hussein and others, original plaintiffs and appellants; and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Little and Company, appeared for Mr. Turner, receiver of the late Sir Tharia Topun's estate, and another, original defendants and respondents.

The fact of this case are as follows:—One Dosi Fatma died about the Christian year 1872, having made her will three years earlier, being then a widow. By this will she bequeathed to the plaintiffs a sum of dols. 1,000 and appointed Tharia Topan and Gulam Husein Tejpar the executors and trustees of her will with a direction for their sons to succeed them in the administration of the property in certain events. The executors in their discretion paid to the plaintiffs a sum of dols. 3,000 instead of dols. 1,000. On this were executed two releases which were considered by the Courts in an action between the present plaintiffs and the then executors of the estate. The action was commenced in 1880, and the judgment of the Consular Court at Zanzibar, which was in favour of the defendants, was confirmed on appeal. The plaintiffs now claimed that, that action and the lapse of time notwithstanding, they were entitled to claim the residue of the estate, alleging that the defendants or their predecessors had been guilty of fraudulently concealing the value of the estate which in truth exceeded the supposed value of the estate at the time of the execution of the release and the payment of the dols. 3,000 by some dols. 5,000. This sum with interest was now claimed by the plaintiffs. The Judge of her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at Zanzibar rejected the claim, holding it to be *res judicata*, and also barred by the statute of limitation. Against this decision, the plaintiffs preferred an appeal to the High Court.

Sir Charles Farran, in giving the court's judgment, said: On the whole we are of opinion that the decree in this case should be confirmed, although we are unable to take the same view as the Consular Court has done as to the evidence of Gulam Hussein's son Hasham, showing that Gulam Hussein had any interest in the account which stood in the name of Bai Fatma in the books of Sir Tharia Topan. It is to our minds clear to demonstration, and indeed it was admitted by Mr. Scott, who appeared for the respondents, that the whole of the fund which stood in the name of Bai Fatma in Sir Tharia Topan's books belonged to her exclusively, and that Gulam Hussein had no personal interest in it. The sum of dols. 3,696 at one time carried to the account headed "Gulam Hussein's "haste" account" was subsequently in Samvat 1949 (after dols. 1,296 had been deducted from it for expenses spent in litigation) carried back to the account of Bai Fatma, to the credit of which dols. 2,399 are eventually entered. The above figures omit factions. It is clear that the fund of Bai Fatma in the hands of Sir Tharia Topan amounted to about dols. 12,000 and not to dols. 7,000 only at the time of her death. We decide the appeal on the ground that the release which the plaintiff executed in favour of the executors was a general release in repect of the whole estate of Bai Fatma, and that the plaintiff's suit is barred by limitation, as he has not proved that the release was obtained by fraud, or that by means of fraud the plaintiff has been kept from the knowledge of the right or title on which his suit is founded. The suit is brought in effect to set aside a release passed some twenty-five years ago, the executors and trustees in whose favour it was passed being both dead. It is clear that in such a case the Court will require the most cogent proof of fraud before deciding in favour of the plaintiffs. Now the plaintiff Sevji Somji admits that at the time he passed the release the accounts where shown to him and the will and all the circumstances. The only accounts to which this answer can refer are so far as we can see the accounts in the books of Sir Tharia Topan, but when these accounts are examined even for the year in which the release was passed, it will be seen that they show that Bai Fatma had a sum of about dols. 12,000 standing to her credit at her death. If the plaintiff did not examine and discover that fact, it was through his own "laches" or the "laches" of those who represented him. It is not shown that Sir Tharia Topan practised any fraud upon him or concealed anything from him. So far as the evidence shows there was nothing to prevent the plaintiff from examining the whole accounts before he passed the release. It is contended that as the account contained in Exhibits 4 and 5—which instruments passed in 1880 between the two executors—makes no reference to the above sum of dols. 3,696 1-4 and treats the estate, the subject of the trust handed over to Gulam Hussein, as having consisted of dols. 7,000 only, a small sum being added thereto for interest, the executors must from the beginning have fraudulently represented the funds of Bai Fatma in the hands of Sir Tharia Topan to have consisted of dols 7,000 and no more, but we feel unable to say that such must necessarily have been the case. The circumstance is capable of many other explanations, which cannot now be deposed to as the trustees are dead. The books of Sir Tharia Topan show the full accounts of the estate of Bai Fatma, and that the trustees have not misappropriated any portion of it. This is not now asserted, so there is no ground for presuming fraud. The main difficulty in dealing with the appeal arises from the statements in the written statement and the evidence of Hasham Gulam Hussein which set up a case that has been disproved, but it would, we think, be impossible to hold a person in the position of the receiver, who is supporting the decree and must be ignorant of the exact facts of the case, to be concluded by the inferences which might otherwise be legitimately drawn from those statements and that evidence. It was for the plaintiff to prove fraud, and we think that he has failed in doing so though we cannot say that the case is free from doubt. Decree confirmed with costs.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

A TRADE MARK DISPUTE.

ERNEST GANS AND OTHERS VS. JIWA CHATOOR AND GULABCHAND LALUBHAI.

THE plaintiffs in this suit are German citizens of Frankfort and trade in partnership as manufacturers of aniline and alizarine dyes under the name and style of Leopold Cassella, carrying on business in Apollo Street by means of their agent Mr. E. A. Goll. They prayed that the defendants be restrained from passing off or attempting to pass off dyes other than the plaintiffs' dyes, as and for the dyes of the plaintiffs' manufacture, and in particular, from selling or offering for sale dyes not of the plaintiffs' manufacture under the name of "Ghora Pari" dyes, or in tins bearing tickets similar to those on plaintiffs' tins, and for an account of profits, for destruction of labels, etc. Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs; while the defendants appeared in person.

The plaintiffs' case was that they were one of the largest manufacturers of aniline dyes in Germany. The defendants had acted as their agents for some time, but since January 1897 they were removed by them from the agency. Plaintiffs' dyes known as "Ghora Pari" have acquired a great reputation in the Bombay market and command a ready sale. Recently the defendants commenced importing aniline dyes manufactured by another firm, and bearing ticket with a picture which can be described as that of a fairy on horse-back. Plaintiffs maintained that the defendants were endeavouring to palm off and sell to their old customers as well as to other buyers dyes now imported by them as "Ghora Pari" dyes of the plaintiffs' manufacture.

His Lordship passed a consent decree in the case in the following terms:—That the defendants, their servants, and agents be, and they are restrained by injunction from passing off or attempting to pass off dyes other than the plaintiffs' dyes, as and for the dyes of the plaintiffs' manufacture, and in particular from selling, or offering for sale, dyes not of the plaintiffs' manufacture under the name of "Ghora Pari" dyes, &c. That the defendants do and are hereby ordered to deliver up to the plaintiffs to be destroyed all tickets of magenta dyes in their possession, &c.

ARCHÆOLOGY IN BUNER.

DR. STEIN'S EXPLORATION.

THE following are some Preliminary notes on an archæological tour with the Buner Field Force, contributed by Dr. M. A. Stein to the journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal:—

I have just returned from Buner with Sir Bindon Blood's force and hasten to send you these brief preliminary notes regarding the objects of archæological interest I was able to examine during the short occupation of that territory.

You are aware that acting upon information and advice kindly given to me by Major Deane, at present Political Officer for Swat, Dir and Chitral, I had applied to the Punjab Government to be deputed with the punitive expedition against Buner for the purpose of an archæological survey. Buner which comprises the portion of the ancient Udyana situated between the Swat Valley and the Indus, had previously been wholly inaccessible to Europeans, and hence a terra incognita also from an antiquarian point of view.

When returning from my short Christmas tour in Lower Swat I saw Sir Bindon Blood, the General Commanding the Malakand Field Force, who informed me of the early date fixed for the expedition, and very kindly promised me his assistance.

On the 6th we reached Sanghao, at the entrance of the Tange Pass, where there are several old sites from which interesting Græco-Buddhist Sculptures have at various times been obtained. Accompanying the General's reconnaissance up the defile I was able to trace the remains of an ancient road leading to the pass, though not so well preserved as those of the old roads over the Malakand and Shahkot Passes. On the following day the Tange Pass was taken after some fighting, the main honors of which fell to the 20th Regiment Punjab Infantry whose Pathans, Sikhs, and Dogras climbed in splendid style the steep peak commanding the pass on the west. I watched the interesting engagement from the position taken up by the mountain batteries in action and climbed up to the pass soon after it was carried. With the troops of General Meiklejohn's Brigade I reached that evening the village of Kingargalai to the north of the pass.

PRE MUHAMMADAN RUINS.

From that place I was able to survey during the following two days numerous ruins of evidently old date. They cover a series of rocky spur which descends from the higher ranges into the valley leading down to the east towards Bampokha. The ruins, consist chiefly of strongly built dwelling-places raised on high masonry terraces. Their position on narrow ridges difficult of access and their massive construction make it clear that they were erected with a view to defence. Some groups of ruins resemble in fact small castles. Certain details of the construction leave no doubt as to these remains going back to pre-Muhammadan times.

Runs of similar description I found in great number on various hill spurs visited from the next camp of the Brigade at Juwar. They point to the presence in earlier times of a large and well-to-do population, a fact easily accounted for by the fertile character of the tract.

The resignation with which the Buner tribes accepted their defeat and their ready submission to the terms of Government made the progress of the expedition through the country far more rapid than I might have wished for the purposes of my search. But this made it at least possible for me to move with a small escort to considerable distances from the camps,—a thing which among other border tribes like the Afridis or Waziris would manifestly have been out of the question. I was thus able, at the expense of a good deal of hard marching and climbing, to visit most of the places on either side of the main valley of Buner where the information previously collected or ocular observation led me to expect ancient remains. The independence I thus enjoyed did, however, not enable me to make up in point of thoroughness for the disadvantages arising from want of time.

BUDDHISM AND HINDUISM.

Among the objects examined in the side valleys to the north were ancient rock-cut sculptures representing Civa and other Hindu deities. They were found in two places at the foot of spurs descending from Mount Ilm which rises on the watershed between Swat and Buner, and forms a very striking feature in the landscape of both territories.

These sculptures show that Buddhism which we know to have been prevalent in these regions for so long a time, was here as elsewhere in India closely associated with all popular features of the Hindu religious system. In connection herewith it is a matter of interest that my enquiries have shown Mount Ilm to be still a place of pilgrimage for the scanty Hindu population (chiefly Khattri traders) scattered through Buner and Swat. The Tirthas visited by the pilgrims are situated close to the now snow-capped summit of Mount Ilm. Owing to the great height of the latter they could unfortunately not be reached from the nearest camps at Juwar and Padshah. Curiously enough the most sacred Muhammadan shrine of Buner, the Ziarat of Pir Baba Sahib, lies at the latter place, close to the foot of Ilm. Does the position of this shrine presuppose—as it certainly would were it found in Kashmir,—the previous existence of a popular Hindu or Buddhist place of pilgrimage in the neighbourhood?

Remains of stupas I found at Bhai close to Padshah and at Girarai further to the west. But the more numerous and important ruins of this kind are situated in the main valley of Buner, that of the Barandu river. From Bampokha down to Bajkatha in the east I traced a series of such ruins, some of them having monasteries of considerable size attached. Conspicuous among these remains are the great Stupa and Sangharama, about 1-1-4 miles below Tursak, the largest place of modern Buner. A trial excavation conducted here during the few available hours with the assistance of a small party of sappers brought to light a corner of the stucco-ornamented stupa-base, and showed the great depth to which the original level of the several courts has been filled up with masses of debris. Weeks of work would be required for the proper clearing of this and similar sites.

BUNER'S FORTIFIED RUINS.

That Tursak was an important place also in old times is made evident by the numerous ruins of fortified dwelling-places on the neighbouring heights.

Another place of importance for the ancient topography of Buner is undoubtedly the site near the present *Sunigram*. This village which bears an old Hindu name, occupies a position on the right bank of the Barandu River where it enters the broad open portion of the valley known as *Punjpau*. To the South of the village rises a high mound of rough masonary which must have once formed a Stupa of at least 150 feet diameter. Close by is a remarkably well preserved ancient well with stairs leading down to the water. On a rocky ridge above the village and over-looking the valley are the comparatively well preserved ruins of a large monastery, built partly on high walled-up terraces. The walls and vaulted roofs of the several halls are of massive construction, and have stood the test of time and of other destructive agencies better than any other old buildings examined in Buner. Unfortunately, treasure seekers have been at work here too. The Stupa in front of the monastery has been dug into long ago, evidently for the sake of the relics deposited below it.

This fate has overtaken also the fine Stupa which stands near the village of *Takhtaband* a short distance to the east of Sunigram. It still reaches to a height of over 50 feet from the ground. A broad cutting has been made to the centre of this mass of masonary and through its whole height.

All the Stupas and other important structures were carefully measured with the help of the Surveyor supplied to me from the Public Works Department, and their plans will be given in the detailed Report I am now preparing. It is very probable that some of these structures must be identified with the several sacred Buddhist sites which are mentioned by the Chinese pilgrims, in particular Hiuen Tsiang, as situated at some distance to the south of Mungali, the old Capital of Swat, the present Manglaur. The survey now made of them will thus help to establish with greater certainty the ancient topography of the regions once comprised in Udyana.

IMPORTANT OPPORTUNITY MISSED.

The rapid surrender of the Buner tribes and of those of the neighbouring Chamla valley had made a further advance to the east towards the Indus unnecessary. The early withdrawal of the force by the route of the Ambela Pass deprived me of the opportunity I had eagerly hoped for, to visit the heights of Mount Mahaban. It has always appeared to me that of the various locations suggested for Alexander's "Aornos," that proposed by the late General Abbot who identified that famous stronghold with Mount Mahaban, was by far the most probable. But without a close examination of the actual topography of that mountain which has not yet been surveyed, no decisive evidence can be expected.

If Mahaban itself remained still inaccessible I had at least the satisfaction of approaching it closer than has apparently been possible on any previous occasion. A rapid ride down the Chamla valley, close up to the border of Amazai territory, with a cavalry escort which Gen. Jefreys kindly granted did not reveal much of antiquarian interest, but enabled me, to collect useful information about an extensive group of ruins, known as *Shahkot*, which crown the summit of the mountain. It would be hazardous to express an opinion as to their character or origin until they have actually been surveyed. But when will this time come?

It was on the last day of the occupation that I made this ride towards the snow-covered slopes of Mount Mahaban. When I returned in the afternoon to the Ambela Pass, the near guard of the force had already advanced into that famous defile. What I saw last of Buner territory had thus also the charm of historical associations, not less stirring because they were modern.

With reference to the above I may safely say that I have spared no effort to utilize to the full the brief twelve days I could spend on Buner soil. What makes me regret more than anything else the shortness of the time allowed, is the fact that I was unable to see a single one of Major Deane's puzzling incriptions in situ. My article published in the Bengal Asiatic Society's Journal (Part 1, 1898, No. 1) shows that a number of these inscriptions in unknown characters have been found in Buner. Several of the stones bearing such inscriptions, being of small size, have been removed by Major Deane's agents and deposited in the Lahore Museum. Others known as yet only from impressions, may be supposed to be still in their original localities.

Three of the places where impressions had been taken, could actually be reached by me. At Tursak where an impression had been obtained of an inscribed stone walled into a Molla's house, almost the whole population had fled at the approach of the troops. No local information was thus available as to which of the twelve Mulla's houses contained this epigraphical relic, and the prolonged search made by myself and my people failed to bring to light the desired stone from the mud-plastered walls of the deserted dwellings. At Nawakili and Mullaisap two villages towards the Malandri Pass, which I visited from one of the last camps by a forced march of over 25 milles, the result was equally disappointing. The few villagers who had not taken to the mountains, could or, would not show the position of the stones.

FANATICISM AND IGNORANCE.

Considering the combined fanaticism and ignorance of the population, it can scarcely surprise that information of this kind which might be supposed to lead to the discovery of hidden treasures, etc., was withheld from one of the invaders. The limited time available and the smallness of my escort made at the same time a thorough search of the neighbourhood quite impracticable. At neither of the two localities could I trace any ancient ruins overground.

I cannot conclude this brief account of my visit to Buner without refering to the very great consideration which all the military authorities from General Sir Bindon Blood the Commander of the force, downwards have shown for my work. On no occasion did I apply to them in vain for needful assistance and personally I doubt whether a civilian on a similar mission could ever have met with a kindlier reception than that which was accorded to me among the officers of the Buner Field Force. I feel particularly grateful to General Meiklejohn, Commanding the First Brigade, and his staff for the free scope they allowed for my movements. Nor shall I forgot the excellent marching of the Afridi escorts furnished to me by his old regiment, the 20th Punjab Infantry, which enabled me to make full use of the freedom thus allowed to me.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN MARRIOTT, Staff Corps, is attached to the 14th Bombay Infantry for duty.

Captain L. H. Reid, is confirmed as Assistant Judge-Advocate-General, vice Major Carpendale, tenure expired.

Lieutenant A. C. Hobson, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, has passed the tests for retention in the Staff Corps.

Lieutenants P. Maud and B. W. Mainprise, Military Works Department, are transferred to No. 2 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners, to complete the War Establishment.

The undermentioned officers have passed the examination and are tactically fitted for promotion to the rank of substantive Lieutenant-Colonel: Major St. J. C. Gore, 5th Dragoon Guards, A. L. Mein, Royal Engineers, F. G. Bond, Royal Engineers, R. C. A. B. Bewicke-Copley, Kings Royal Rifle Corps, A. W. D. Maclean, Connaught Rangers, J. H. Campbell, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, C. A. Ryan, Royal Artillery, J. L. Keir, Royal Artillery, F. R. Thackeray, Royal Artillery, G. E. Briggs, Royal Fusiliers, E. C. Mills, West Yorkshire Regiment, S. G. Grant, Scottish Rifles, S. Humphery Gloucestershire Regiment.

The undermentioned have passed the examination, and are tactically fitted for appointment to the permanent command of native regiments: Major S. D. Gordon, 19th Bengal Lancers; M. A. Tuite, 23rd Madras Infantry, G. Rippon, 29th Madras Infantry, J. H. Balfour, 13th Bengal Lancers, E. W. F. Martin, 1st Gurkha Rifles.

The following appointments are made:—Captain H. Gore, Connaught Rangers, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, Landour. Captain R. A Kane, Royal Sussex Regiment, on return from Field Service is re-appointed Station Staff Officer Ranikhet. 31st Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant W. G. R. Murray, Officiating Wing Officer, 29th Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity. 30th Sikhs.—Second-Lieutenant Young, Officiating Wing Officer, 19th Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, 25th Madras Infantry.—Second-Lieutenant S. G. G. Bedford, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.—Second Lieutenent Rouse, Officiating Squadron Officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry is transferred in the same capacity.

THE following officers are returning to duty from leave in England:—Lieutenant-Colonel Lynch, 12th Bengal Cavalry, and Wood, 10th Bengal Lancers; Majors Piers, 10th Bombay Infantry, and Montgomery 1st Bombay Infantry; Captains Ewart, Commissariat Departmeht, Hatherell, 22nd Bombay Infantry, and Audain, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent; Surgeon Captain Hall, 29th Bombay Infantry.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

YACHT'S (CLASS B) HANDICAP RACE.

THE following are the handicap allowances and result of the race sailed at 3-30 p.m., on Saturday:—

Names of Boats.	Handi cap. M'S	Entered by	Time of arrival. H's M's sds	Corrected time. H's M's sds
Pixie	Scr	Messrs E R Smeatham & G E Howse	4 56 56	1 25 56
Willie	Scr	Mr F A Banyard	5 6 41	1 35 41
Viking	11·25	Mr W T Morison	5 12 34	1 31 9
Hulda	3·48	Mr J P Chyrstal	Did not start.	

1st Prize, won by Pixie.

YACHT'S (CLASS A) HANDICAP RACE.

The following are the handicap allowances and result of the race sailed at 3-15 p.m. on Saturday:—

Names of Boats.	Handicap. M'S	Entered by	Time of arrival. H'S M'S sds	Corrected time. H'S M'S sds
Stella	1·54	Surg-Lt-Col H W Boyd	4 52 14	1 5 20
Turquoise	Scr	Mr E S Luard	4 52 46	1 7 46
Kismet	7·37	Mr W P Symonds	4 55 36	1 2 59
Chita	3·48	Mr E Combr	4 56 10	1 7 22
Red Rose	7·37	Mr C E Palmer	4 58 12	1 5 35
Melody	7·37	Mr J B K Macbeth	4 59 40	1 7 3
Mannikin	11·25	Officers R A	5 11 59	1 15 24

1st Prize, won by Kismet. 2nd prize won by Stella.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

The result of the race sailed at 4 p.m. on Saturday:—

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M's. sds.
Coralie	Mr C H Byrne	5 15 7
Lorna	Mr M P Baird	5 16 59
Midget	Officers R A	5 17 14
May	Comdr W Chandler	5 21 40
Tral	Mr W Murray	Did not start.
Cygnet	Mr E C Richards	Did not start.

1st prize won, by Coralie. 2nd prize, won by Lorna.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stanley Hall s—2,002 cwts myrabollams Sulleman Hajee Esmail and Co, 43 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

Britannia s—60 bales wool L Bhicumchand, 92 bales wool H K M Jaitha, 1,007 cwts myrabollams W Bucher, 88 bales wool Tyabjee Hajee.

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s—5 1-4 cwts ivory Ebram Passia and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Beira s—32 cwts poppyseed Killick Nixon and Co, 110 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arab s—1,500 cwts wheat John Fachiri, 6,000 cwts wheat Finlay Muir and Co, 7,500 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

Britannia s—2,238 cwts teelseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Castello s—500 cwts myrabollams J Premjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ceres s—4,000 cwts rapeseed and 2,689 cwts nigerseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Aries s—660 bales cotton Lyon and Co, 745 cwts myrabollams Abjee Oomersey, 15,307 1-2 cwts linseed Finlay Muir and Co, 2,345 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 330 bales cotton The Bombay Co, 3,003 cwts myrabollams S H Esmail and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—450 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

Hambleton s—300 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 300 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co, 400 bales cotton The Bombay Co, 13,002 cwts linseed and 6,002 cwts rapeseed Killick Nixon and Co.

Caspian s—2,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co, 400 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—4,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—112 1-2 cwts olibanum M J Joomabhoy, 220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co, 715 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, 550 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—200 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—29 cwt jardaloo Quan Lun Eaoo.

Marquis Bacquehem s—250 bales twist David Sassoon and Co, 530 bales twist Sorabjee N Talati and Co, 1,000 bales twist and 200 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co, 125 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Marquis Bacquehem s—300 bales twist Sorabjee N Talati and Co, 160 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co, 200 bales twist David Sassoon and Co, 300 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co, 24 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Marquis Bacquehem s—1,500 bales cotton Lyon and Co, 300 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co, 200 bales cotton F Fischer and Co.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d, per bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53., Farringdon Road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ss Indra, 3,923 tons, Captain F L Burkill., sailed on Saturday last, for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Booldana, 2,143 tons, Captain C Hugill, sailed on Saturday last, for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s St Giles, 2,202 tons, Captain J Fortay, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Natal (5th April) in ballast.

THE ss Imperialist, 2,177 tons, Captain A Gladstone, sailed on Saturday last, for Marmugoa, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fultala, 2,693 tons, Captain A B Cave, sailed on Saturday last, for Calcutta and coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chindwara, 1,502 tons, Captain W H Watkeys, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Moulmein 6th April, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri, 911 tons, Captain J Raffin, sailed on Saturday last, for Jeddah &c, with a general cargo, and 40 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Secundra, 1,674 tons, Captain W W Allen, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, 22nd March, via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Ship Evesham Abbey, 1,613 tons, Captain S Barrow, arrived in barbour on the 23rd instant, from New York, (16th December), with a cargo of 59,250 cases of kerosine oil, and 500 barrels of lubricating oil.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's s s Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain C Barabino, sailed yesterday for Hong-Kong with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mis Abdoola and two ladies and child, Mrs Hanabai and two ladies, Mr E Moonsee and 16 deck.

THE B I S N Co's ss Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Karachi (21st April,) with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Tate, Mr and Mrs Pinhey and child, Mr Oilberman, Mr Cocechman, Mr Walch, Mis Miles, Mr Williams, Staff Sergt and Mrs Williams and 3 children, 5 men of the Wiltshire Regt, 2 men of the Border Regt and 17 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Imperialist	2177	Gladstone	M Goa	23-4	F M & Co
B	Castello	2339	Gresham	Hull		F M & Co
C	Mohammadi	1252	Krikson	Jedda	27-4	B & P S N Co
C	Naseri	912	Raffin	K S Ports	23-4	B P S N Co
E	Johannesberger	1847	Miller	Karachi		Glade & Co
F	Thames	2321	Tocque	London	29-4	P & O S N Co
G	Naderi	1169	Hansen			B P S N Co
H & J	Caspian	2318	Beard	Genoa		J M & Co
K	Jubeda	2130	Schumaker	R S Ports	28-4	H C Jocsub
L	Bq Parvady	458	Jungnaus	Mauritius		V Ebraham
M	Afghan	1439		N F		H C Jocsub
N	Hambleton	1952	Galley			Bombay Co
Q	Beira	2612	Bean	Antwerp	4-5	J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
Bahaduri	5[illegible]	Adum	Karachi	23-4	S & Co
Ponani	552	Ahmed	Bhownagar	23-4	Do.
Mahanadi	547	Fakeera			Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Britannia	1969	Turner	Liverpool	1-5	W A G & Co
3	R Rubattino	3014	Barabino	Genoa	28-4	N G Italiana
4	Bormida	1499	Noera	China	24-4	N G Italiana
5	Parramatta	2854	Preston	China	28-4	P & O Co
6	Arab	2764	Wills	Marseilles	29-4	K N & Co
7	Imperator	2320	Nicolich	Trieste	1-5	A L S N Co
8	M Bacquehem	2740	Wallaschnig	China	25-4	A L S N Co
10	Goodwin	2832	Kerr	Marseilles		F M & Co
13	Egypt	4179	Briscoe	London	6-5	P & O S N Co
15	Clyde	2198	Denny	Aden	30-4	P & O Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	26-4	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 14'3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44'30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Kola s	Livingstone.	Karachi, April 21
	St. Giles s	Fortay	Natal, April 5
	Evesham Abbey sp	Barrow	New York, Dec 16
	Chindwara s	Watkeys	Moulmein, April 16
	Secundra s	Allen	Calcutta, Mar 22
24	Ile-de-la Reunion s	Piron	Reunion, April 13

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
23	Fultala s	Cave	Calcutta, &c
	Shannon s	Cole	London
	Imperialist s	Gladstone	Marmugoa
	Indra s	Burkill	Calcutta
	Naseri s	Raffin	Jeddah, &c
	Booldana s	Hugill	Calcutta
24	Bormida s	Barabino	Hongkong

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Kola, for Karachi, &c.
" Naderi, for Jeddah, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Egypt s, 4179, Briscoe
Thames s, 2321, Tocque
Stanley Hall s, 2669, Buck
Britannia s, 1970, Turner
Beira s, 2512, Bean
Maros s, 1451, Adams
Castello s, 2339, Gresham
Mahratta s, 3689, Bannatyne
Ceres s, 2316, Pickthorn
Aries s, 1964, Disney
Johannesberger s, 1847, Moller
Neptune s, 2178, Walters
Caspian s, 2318, Beard
R Rubattino s, 3014, Barabino
Telena s, 3-24, Scott
Arab s, 2674, Wells
Goodwin s, 2832, Kerr
Scotia s, 1834, Garrick
Thyra s, 2244, Dunning
Imperator s, 2320, Nicolich
Oceanic s, 1263, Marshall
Beechdene s, 1586, Sandal
Courtfield s, 2105, Sheldrick
Gaekwar s, 2742, Harrison
Hambleton s, 1952, Galley
Parramatta s, 2854, Preston
Clyde s, 2198, Denny
Inchmaree s, 3134, Simpson
Country of Ayer sp, 498, Walker

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Clive, Beaumont
H M S Plassey, Pranoe
H M S Pigeon, Moubray
H M S Assaye, Rowland
H M S Ceylon, Channer
H M S Magdala
H M Hulk Tenasserim, Fleet
Mermaid (Dredger), D'Costa

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
18	Kistna s	Foster	Rangoon, April 15
	C Macpherson s	Macallister	Delagoa Bay, April 2
	Chanda s	Kendall	Bombay, March 28
	Landaura s	Britten	Reunion, March 31
19	Dictator s	Jones	Liverpool, March 15
20	Nawab s	Crebbin	Bombay, March 28
	Pongola s	Ressler	Port Natal, March 16

DEPARTURES.

April 18.—Steamers Karagola and Putiala.

April 19.—Steamers Moshtari, Claverley, Valetta and Kasara.

April 20.—Steamers Calliope, Braunfels, Bedouin and Olivemoor, and barque Santa.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
March					
27	Racoon H M's	Hewett	Perim	15	Tricomalee
28	Mayo R I M.	Alderton	Perim	13	Somali coast
April					
10	Falcon	Craig	Perim ex 'China'	11	Hodeida
	Himalaya	Broun	London	10	Sydney
	Bonaventure H M's	Montgomrie	Plymouth	11	China
11	Kaiser	Stahl	Hamburg		Zanzibar
	Iraouaddy	Bevilaque	Mauritius		Marseilles
	Transvaal	Biggs	Bassein		Port Said F O
12	Sumatra	Wickenden	London	12	Calcutta
	Wraggoa	Rowe	Akyab		Port Said F O
	Moravia	McCozzi	Batoum		Calcutta
	M Bucquahem	Walluschinij	Trieste	13	Bombay
	Imperator	Nicolica	Trieste	14	Bombay
	Cossack H M's	Fraser	Bombay		
13	Africa	[illegible]	Mussowa	15	Mussowa
	Japan	[illegible]	Yokohama	14	London
14	Woodcock	Ogmdinssen	Somali coast	15	Hodeida
	Oriental	Jephson	Bombay	14	London
	[illegible] Maclean	Walker	Vizagapatam		London
	Brookside	Dunar	Cardiff		
	Feronia	Brainbridge	Moulmein	15	Port Said F O
15	Preussen	Heintz	Bremen		China
	Ballarat	Nantes	Calcutta		London
	Naderi	Hansen	Jeddah		Bombay
	Andania	Mills	Cheribon		United Kingdom
	M Valerie	Mitis	Bombay	16	Trieste
16	Beltisloe	Chamberlain	Barry		
	Falcon	Craig	Hodeida	17	Hodeida
	Bayern	Prehn	China		Bremen
17	Basuto	Ladds	Calcutta		Nantes
	Eton	Brophy	Cardiff		
	S Berkhud	Roberts	Somali coast		
	Mayo R I M.	Alderton	Somali coast		

Aden, April 17.

The famous lime-tree, which since 1813 has been one of the curiosities of the battlefield of Leipsic, is no more. It has been uprooted by a hurricane. It stood on elevated ground, and was known as Murat's lime-tree, for the reason that it is said to have served him as an observatory on the morning of Oct. 14. Legend has it that Napoleon himself watched the course of the battle from this tree. Its trunk was twenty metres in height, and nearly two in diameter.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooths brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8, No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision. Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

EK DAM ? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence, and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

CYCLING OUTFITS,—Suits, Caps, Stockings, Shirts, Mufflers, Knickers, and Garters ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOOK-KEEPER and CORRESPONDENT WANTED, for the Office of a Joint Stock Company. Must be thoroughly competent in both Branches. European preferred. Apply with testimonials to "M," care of this Office.

WANTED, FOUR TRAINED ENGLISH NURSES, for Private Nursing. Salary Rs. 50 with Board and Residence. Apply MATRON SUPERINTENDENT, General Hospital, Madras.

TO LET. Furnished, till 30th November, the UPPER FLOOR of a house on Cumballa Hill, 3 bedrooms. Apply to Surgeon-Major COLLIE.

TO BE SUBLET, West Block FIRST FLOOR, Abu Baker Jamal's Bungalow, next to Islam Club, Chowpatti Sea-Face, till 30th June next. For Rent and particulars apply to RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Saloon, Whiteaway Laidlaw's Building, Bombay.

LONAULI.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper Storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply "L," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—The BUNGALOW known as "ROSE HILL," Matheran. Apply to M. C. MURZBAN, "Gulestan," Esplanade, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Stylish DOG-CART, just painted and lined bottle green, lance wood shafts, wooden Dash Board and Wings, and double Springs, with a very fast-trotting 15-1 BAY AUSTRALIAN GELDING. Price Rs. 450. Price of Dog-Cart and Horse separately Rs. 230 each. Also a [illegible] PERSIAN HORSE, about eight years, 15 hands in height, good length, goes in Saddle and Harness. Quite a beauty. Price Rs. 500. Apply to JAMIETRAM JAGJIVANDAS KHADIA, Ahmedabad.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-0, per case, at Bandra.

RECEIVED, few Clarabella Organs playing 6 Tunes, Rs. 20 each ; Clariophon Organs, Rs. 25, with 6 Metal Tunes.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, TO LET, at Clifton, from the end of April, for six or twelve months, 3½ guineas a week. Full particulars and photo at Messrs. THOMAS COOK and SON'S OFFICE, Bombay.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Millners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

THE ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL CO., LANOWLI, has been re-opened, entirely new and expert Management, ten minutes walk from the Station ; Westerly upper storied rooms ; Table excellent. All Home Comforts provided.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is a very Comfortable and most pleasantly and centrally situated, European Hotel on the Hill. It contains several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, all Home Comforts provided. Rooms Clean, Bright, Airy and Commodious. Terms Moderate. Matheran has been entirely free from Plague.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.—ROOMS available for HOT WEATHER SEASON. Apply early.

MATHERAN—PINTO'S HOTEL.—This well-known and Comfortable European Hotel is NOW OPEN. The most central position is a great advantage to residents. Terms moderate.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

DECK CHAIRS.—In great variety, comfortable and durable from Rs. 7-8. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RECEIVED, German Concertinas of the best manufacture only, expressly manufactured to our order to suit the Indian climate, from Rs. 6, 8, 10 to Rs. 20—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly, Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 ; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
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Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
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Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY :—
MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20,

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs. a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness............	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

LONDON (ENGLAND).
HAXELL'S
FAMILY HOTEL, STRAND.
AND CENTRAL. COMFORTABLE
WITHIN EASY DISTANCE OF
ALL RAILWAY TERMINI.
APPLICATION FOR TARIFF SOLICITED.
LEONARD HAXELL,
PROPRIETOR.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.
AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1898.
WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort

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NOTES.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 23.

YESTERDAY there were extra allotments of Bills made in London to the extent of Rs. 20,000, on Madras, at 1s. 4d. ; also of Telegraphic Transfers amounting to Rs. 350,000 on Bombay, and Rs. 200,000 on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 3-32d. Again to-day Wire Transfers were allotted of 3 lakhs on Bombay, at 1s. 4 1-8d. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight has continued at 1s. 3 1-2d.

Consols advanced 1-16 per cent., yesterday to 109 7-8 ; French Rentes 1-2 per cent., to 101 3-4 ; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities 1-8 per cent., to £61 3-4. Paris Exchange on London was unchanged at 25·35 fcs. ; and Indian Sterling Loan at 112. Bar Silver declined 1-16d. in London, to 25 7-8d. per oz., and 1-8 cent in New York, to 55 7-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London remaining at 4·83 1-2 dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £110,000 in Silver to Bombay, and £30,000 to Calcutta ; £30,000 in Gold to Bombay, and £20,000 to Calcutta.

A further advance of 5-16 per cent. took place in Consols to-day, making the price 110 3-16, and of 1-4 per cent. in French Rentes, for which 102 is quoted. Indian Sterling Loan unchanged at 112, Rupee Securities at £61 3-4. and Paris Exchange on London at 25·35 fcs. The price of Bar Silver is unaltered in London at 25 7-8d. per oz., also in New York at 55 7-8 cents per oz., while demand Exchange on London has advanced 1-2 cent, to 4·84 dollars. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight is quoted at 4 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 7-8 per cent. About £75,000 was paid in Gold into the Bank of England to-day.

The quotation for White Karachi Wheat was 36s. yesterday, for June-July shipment to Hull, business done via the Canal. For Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed 41 1-4s. per 416 lbs. was quoted, May-June shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, in a strong market ; for Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, 39 1-2s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market strong ; Brown Rapeseed, 36 3-4s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same port, business done via the Canal, market strong ; Linseed, 37s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal in a strong market. To-day, 37s. per 416 lbs. is quoted for Brown Rapeseed, April-May shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, market steady.

At closing last evening the Manchester Market was strong, with Shirtings 38 in. 7 lbs. quoted at 4s ; 32 in. 8 1-4 lbs. at 4s. 7 1-2d ; 39-in 20 lbs. Jacconets at 1s. 11d.; Mulls at 2s. 0 1-2d ; 40's Mule Twist at 6 7-8d. For Braziers' Copper £59 5s. was quoted ; and for Yellow Metal, 5 1-8d.

Spot prices of Cotton were unchanged in Liverpool yesterday ; while American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in all positions. The market closed easier, Surats steady, Arrivals quiet but steady. The day's sales were 12,000 bales, including 100 bales Surats ; and the Imports, 1,000 bales.

American Arrivals have to-day recovered 1-32d. in the near and 3-64d. in the more distant positions, extreme quotations being 3 9-16d. for April, and 3 37-64d. for August-September deliveries. The Sales for the day amounted to 10,000 bales, and the Imports to 16,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The Manchester Market closed firm. The sales for the week were 99,000 bales, being 55,000 bales more than in the preceding week ; and the amount forwarded to Consumers was 24,000 bales more, at 75,000 bales. The week's Imports were 89,000 bales, or 9,000 bales greater. The total stock increased by 8,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,250,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in New York yesterday at 6 7-16 cents per lb. ; July Futures declined 2 points, at 6·35 cents, and October advanced 1 point, at 6·39 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S Ports were 8,000 bales.

To-day Ready Mid.-Uplands continued at 6 7-16 cents per lb. ; July Futures were 6 points lower, at 6·29 cents, and October 7 points, at 6·32 cents per lb. The Receipts at the Port were 8,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 10,350,000 bales, compared with 10,280,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

Our local Cotton market is steady in tone to-day, with a moderate business passing. The purchases on account of shippers amounted to 2,000 bales, and those on account of the mills to 1,100 bales ; total, 3,100 bales. For "Good" Bhownugger, May delivery, Rs.152 per candy is quoted ; for "Fully Good" Bengal, April delivery, Rs. 140 ; and for "Fine" Broach, April delivery, Rs. 165 per candy.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	10,889 bales.
Wheat	31,127 cwts.
Linseed	8,037 "
Rapeseed..........................	9,679 "
Gingellyseed	3,229 "
Poppyseed	1,716 "
Castorseed..........................	2,130 "
Rice	10,295 "

EXCHANGE.—The market opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 4 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 3-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 11-32 to 3-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was reported at the former rate to a moderate extent, Merchants' Bills, being offered in only a small quantity. The enquiry for Bank Paper was meagre, and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand .....1s. 4 3-32d. per rupee.
" Telegraphic ......1s. 4 1-16d. "
Credits 3 months' sight...1s. 4 11-32 to 1s 4⅜d "
Francs .... 1·72 1-2 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER is reported to be steady in tone at 92 3-4 for Money, and 93 for Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, with 87, nominal, for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—Our revised list shows but two changes in prices, viz., an advance of Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petit Mill, and a decline of Rs. 10 in Standard.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats steady.

Good Bhownuggur 3
The Manchester Market has been strong.
2¾ per cent. Consols 109 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes 101 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan......... 112
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 61 3-4
Bar Silver 25 7-8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton ...... 99,000 bales.
" Surats.......... ... "
" Imports of cotton .... 89,000 "
" " Surats............ 100 "
" Stock of cotton ....1,250,000 "
" " Surats.............. 6,000 "

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant, from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd April, 1898, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	59,000	3,19,000	4,000	3,73,000
Or per mile of Railway	128	672	9	809
For previous 12 weeks of half-year.	6,42,090	23,98,790	53,691	30,97,571
Total for 13 weeks...	7,01,090	27,08,790	60,691	34 70,571
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	80,689	2,02,982	3,560	2,87,231
Per mile of Ry do.	175	440	8	623
Total to corresponding date do.	11,71,890	24,70,462	59,153	37,01,505

Increase for the week ....Rs. 85,769
Decrease to date .... " 2,30,934

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 16th April, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	988	940	—	—	—	—
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	63,357	40,198	23,159	...	17,121	...
Goods	82,596	75,469	7,127	...	1,25,805	...
Other earnings	4,689	4,663	26	...	29,929	..
Total for week	1,50,642	1,20,330	30,312	—	—	—
Aggregate ...	21,15,339	19,42,493	...	...	1,72,846	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

MASANI—April 24, at Karelwady, opposite Thakordwar Temple, Bombay, Maneckjee Hormasjee Masani. Funeral this (Monday) morning, at 7 o'clock.

SILVA—April 21, Sebastian de Silva, inhabitant of Worlee, Warden of the Church of N. S. De Salvacao, aged 51 years. (Deeply regretted.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

THORP—April 5, at Motihari, the wife of H G P Thorp, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LONGFIELD—SANDERS—April 12, at the Memorial Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev Reynolds, Captain Alfred Purcell Longfield, Royal Artillery, eldest surviving son of the late Henry Longfield, Esq, J P of Sea Court, Co. Cork, to Constance Ada, daughter of the late James Sanders, Esq, and Mrs Sanders, of 3, Eildon Street, Edinburgh.

MOLONEY—EDWARDS—April 19, at the Chapel of Jesus and Mary, Simla, by the Rev Fr Paul, Henry John Moloney, Assistant, office of the Adjutant-General in India, to Edith Emeline Sophia, sixth daughter of the late C J S Edwards, 21st Hussars.

SANDERS—KITCHENER—April 13, at St Mark's Church, Bangalore, Gerard Arthur Fletcher Sanders, Lieutenant R E (Q O Sappers and Miners), son of Rev H M Sanders, Sutton Forest Vicarage, Easingwold, Yorkshire, to Evelyn Bertha, daughter of the late Thomas Kitchener, M D of Chippenham, England.

DEATHS.

BAZELY—April 18, at Madras, Nicholas Bazely, aged 72 years.

QUICK—April 19, at Rawalpindi, Mrs M Quick, the beloved wife of C G Quick, Punjab Police, after a lingering illness of nearly three years.

WOOLGER—April 7, at Calcutta, Adelaide Cain, only sister of L Woolger, aged 33 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1898.

WITHIN forty-eight hours of the outbreak of war between the United States and Spain the price of wheat in England has risen to forty-five and even forty-seven shillings per quarter. On the 8th instant the price of wheat in London was between thirty-eight and thirty-nine shillings and sixpence—relatively a very high price compared with the twenty-one shillings ruling two or three years ago. Evidently those who held that the war could not appreciably affect prices in England were mistaken. The sudden rise goes far to justify the gloomy prognostications of those writers who have been for some years past adducing figures and arguments to show that in the event of a naval war between Great Britain and certain Continental Powers, the price of wheat would rise almost at a bound to eighty, ninety, and even hundred shillings a quarter, and that the masses of the people would be threatened with famine in twelve weeks. Those Cassandras preached to deaf ears. No one gave a second thought to their proposals that the State should establish immense granaries in which wheat sufficient to meet the rations for a year should be stored so as to render the country independent of supplies by sea during a protracted war. Yet the arguments were not wanting in cogency. The United Kingdom does not produce much more than a fifth of the wheat required for the daily food of forty millions of people, and there is seldom sufficient for the needs of some eight weeks in the country. A diminution of the supply would infallibly send up prices by leaps and bounds. The interruption of the supply would mean starvation to millions of people ; there would be bread riots, and the famishing mobs of the manufacturing cities would clamour for peace at any price. One pessimist was at the pains to show that Russia and France could ensure such a result by buying up all the wheat in the markets of the world at the cost of some twenty millions sterling, a week or two before a declaration of war. To guard against such a perfidious attempt to starve the Empire into submission, the Government was adjured to forestall the enemy by systematically buying a year's supply in advance. Now that the capture of a single wheat-ship under the stars and stripes by a Spanish cruiser, has sent up the price of wheat from six to eight shillings a quarter, these representations will perhaps attract more attention. The danger may be exaggerated, but it is not wholly imaginary. When the capture of the Shenandoah bound to Antwerp has been followed, as it probably will, by that of half-a-dozen other grain ships bound to Liverpool, wheat will experience a further and a smarter rise. As it is the price of the four pound loaf will be materially enhanced, and it will be brought home to the working man and his family that the United States is at war with Spain.

Sympathy for the suffering Cubans being the avowed cause of the war, one of its first effects will be to bring some two hundred thousand of Cubans within measureable distance of death by starvation, they being wholly dependent on imported food. President McKinley, protesting that there is no intention of annexing the Island, is determined to despatch provisions for the starving inhabitants, and land them under the protection of the fleet. It remains to be seen whether that philanthropic purpose can be carried out. The Spanish army of 100,000 men with 50,000 volunteers may not oppose the landing of provisions ; but they may insist on having something to say to their distribution. Meanwhile the President has proclaimed the blockade of the western part of Cuba, from Havana to Cienfuegos. Admiral Sampson is in command of the fleet operating against the Island and has been fortunate enough to capture three Spanish steamers, while the Spaniards have only captured one. More important is the seizure or cutting of the telegraph cable to Havana. On the other hand, it is stated that the approaches to Manilla are well mined and that the place is believed to be fairly safe. All the American harbours are to be mined ; in other words, they are in danger from the Spanish cruisers. While the bulk of the press in England is eager to express or semble sympathy for the attitude of the United States towards Spain, and tendering Washington the moral support of Great Britain in an act of deliberate aggression, the protest of the *Saturday Review* is worth noting. "We decline altogether," writes that paper, "to join in the current, but, we fancy, somewhat insincere cry of sympathy with America in her war of aggression against Spain. Our sympathies are forcibly with the weaker power which has surrendered everything but the national honour in its endeavour to avert the calculating wrath of its powerful opponent. In healthier times before Teutonic brutality had dulled the senses of European opinion, the aggression would have been resented by every State having interests in the Western Hemisphere. But there is no longer a conscience in Europe, and so the annexation will no doubt in the long run be completed." The *Saturday* opportunely recalls the fact that the United States has long coveted Cuba, and that in 1848 and 1853 ministers were sent to Madrid to negotiate its function. The returning Commissioners issued at Ostend a manifesto setting forth that since the Spanish Government refused to sell the island, the United States should annex it by force. From that time to this "insurrection after insurrection has been set on foot, stimulated and paid for from American soil. Spain has been exhausted by an endless struggle, and now that the fruit seems ripe it will be plucked."

We referred in our last issue to the chapter in Captain Mahan's book on "The Interests of America in Sea Power" dwelling on the strategical importance of Cuba, which, lying between the Gulf of Mexico on the north and west, and the Carrabian Sea on the south, commands both seas and with them the trade of New Orleans and the Mississippi States. The other chapters set forth with power and distinctness the practically defenceless condition of the immense coast lines —with their harbours—of the Great Republic on the Atlantic and the Pacific, and the urgent necessity of putting matters on a better footing. That epoch making book was published a year ago, and it has undoubtedly given shape and purpose to the growing aspirations of the American people to control those Oceans. The "Looker-on" in *Blackwood*, recognising the influence and tendency of this incitement, pronounces Captain Mahan's book "an admirable book, but the most incendiary of modern times." He could wish that it had never been published, or that if published it was in a language of which Englishmen alone could understand the drift. We knew of old that sea power is the secret of Empire, and when confronted with newly disclosed dangers its "persuasive exhortations" strengthened our resolve to create mighty fleets to counterbalance the colonial armies of the Continental States. Unfortunately Mahan would not give us the exclusive benefit of his meditations on the value of sea power in victory ; he taught others the secret, with the result we now see. "We have much to thank Captain Mahan, no doubt," says this keen observer. "He has praised, justified, and glorified us as a heroic sea-faring people. What is more, at a critical time, at the last moment, he put heart into the resolve of our Government to build a great navy and reign again at sea. If at the time he fixed the attention of Americans upon the defenceless state of their seaboard, we ought not to complain of that, seeing that he is himself an American. The misfortune is that his teaching was as oil to the flame of 'Colonial Espansion' everywhere leaping into life. Everywhere a new-sprung ambition to go forth and possess and enjoy, read its sanction in the philosophy of history ennobled by conquest. Above all of naval conquest ; so that at this moment speculation can think of no enterprise more alluring than to build war ships for chance customers." The writer says, very truly, that nowhere has this effect of Mahan's teachings gone deeper than in the United States. We are now witnessing the first fruits of the desire to put his doctrines into practical use. But those teachings have not been lost on others. France, Russia, and Germany and Japan have enlarged their naval programmes beyond the wildest dreams of the last decade.

THE abstract of accounts of the Bombay Municipality for the week ended March 30th, exclusive of journal entries, published in the last "Government Gazette," shows the financial position at the end of the year, which considering the very serious drain on the civic exchequer caused by the plague may be regarded as very satisfactory. The Budget estimates for the concluded year did not take into account the possibility that the plague epidemic then prevalent would be repeated on a larger scale in the ensuing cold weather, and the Corporation would not entertain the suggestion made by one member that in view of the large exodus of people from Bombay the estimated revenue should be reduced by twenty per cent. The Municipal Commissioner objected to any speculative calculation of this kind in the Budget in view of the great uncertainty of the course of the epidemic. The justification for this attitude is seen in the fact that the revenues for the year in spite of the very great difficulties with which the Collection Department was confronted in realising the taxes, are less than a lakh and a-quarter below the budget estimate. The total revenue was there set down at Rs. 67,90,100 ; the actual receipts have been Rs. 66,71,709. The general tax receipts exceeded the estimate by over a lakh, but this has been more than counterbalanced by the falling off in water tax. Both the halalkhor tax and the town duties show increases, but in market receipts and miscellaneous items the estimated amount has not been reached. It is significant of the strained condition of the money market that one item of receipts in the estimates has been non-existent, and that is the Rs. 20,000 put down as "net premia on the 2nd instalment of 5 3-4 lakhs of the loan of 15 3-4 lakhs for the construction of sewerage, Wari Bunder, etc., roads, burial grounds, and certain water works." The unfavourable condition of the money market has led the Municipality to defer raising this loan, and the Port Trust have had to do the same in regard to the loan they proposed to float. While the revenue has been nearly a lakh and a-quarter below the estimate, the expenditure is only ten thousand rupees short of being nine lakhs in excess of the budget provision. The result is that instead of the balance of Rs. 18,95,605 estimated to be in hand on March 31st, the available balance was only Rs. 6,31,357. The uncontrolled plague expenditure of which the Municipality has so strongly complained is the cause of this sweeping away of nearly seven-tenths of the carefully husbanded balance of twenty lakhs which the Municipality retained to its credit year after year. It was often urged that there was no need for so large a surplus, especially as the Act only makes the retention of one lakh obligatory, but the wisdom of providing for unforseen contingencies by keeping a substantial balance in hand has been fully vindicated during the last eighteen months.

The fact is that the statutory limit of one lakh (fixed many years ago when the Municipal revenues were very small compared with their present amount) is far too narrow for a corporate body whose revenue, exclusive of loan transactions, amounts to nearly seventy lakhs of rupees per annum and which has a total capital debt of nearly four crores. The grants for plague expenditure during the financial year amounted to Rs. 20,63,070. The position of the Municipality in consequence of this heavy drain would have been far worse than it is, but for the careful husbanding of resources and the curtailment of departmental expenditure. Decreases are reported from this cause in almost every department. The revenues of the Municipality have, so far as the Municipality itself is concerned, been expended with due regard to economic laws, and now that the drain by the Plague Committee is being removed we may hope that during the current year full financial prosperity will be restored. Much of course depends upon the spirit in which Government may meet the claim of the Corporation to a more equitable adjustment of the burden of the cost of plague measures between the Municipality, the Government and the Port Trust. The financial programme for the current year includes the raising of a permanent loan of twenty lakhs of rupees on account of plague expenditure, and in this way the Municipality will be able to pay back to the exchequer the amounts by which the cash balances have been reduced on account of plague expenditure. It is also intended to raise a loan amounting to five and a-half lakhs, in addition to the new debt already sanctioned on account of works, but it remains to be seen whether the monetary conditions in the market will permit of this intention being fully adhered to. The loan works arranged for in the current Budget include the pumping machinery for the completion of the sewerage of the various sectional Districts on the Shone system ; the completion of the arrangements for the transfer of Town sweepings to Chimbur, the provision of the low level channel from the Tardeo flats to Worli Point ; of a storm water drain in Tardeo Road ; of surface drainage in Kamatipura ; a new road from Girgaum Road to Trinity Street ; the widening of Peru lane, and the expenditure of half-a-lakh of rupees on new water mains. These works are all urgently needed, and it may be hoped that the existing stringency in the money market will not operate against their being carried out. The four lakhs which it will cost to reorganise the Health Department, in accordance with the scheme already sanctioned, will be raised out of ordinary income.

A SHORT time ago we referred to the hardship of the cases of the European police officers injured during the riots in having to pay the cost of medical attendance and hospital charges themselves, in the absence of any provision in the regulation as to the indemnification of policemen injured in the execution of their duty. We are glad to learn that Government have accepted the suggestion then made, and have recouped Constable Cauty and the other police officers who were savagely attacked, from all loss in respect to hospital and medical charges. As all the European officers are now armed with revolvers, attacks upon them will be extremely rare. But the principle of indemnification having been accepted, it should be made applicable in all cases of hurt, and these public servants should thus be ensured against loss in respect to personal injuries suffered while discharging their duties.

AMONGST the passengers who left for Europe on Saturday afternoon by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Shannon were Sir Charles Farran, the Chief Justice of Bombay ; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy ; Mr. J. C. Anderson, Mr. M. H. Starling and Mr. J. Macpherson, barristers-at-law, Bombay ; Colonel Ivan Hamilton, Deputy Quarter-Master General in India, who proceeded home to take up his new appointment of Commandant of the school of Musketry at Hythe ; Major C. P. Trescate, Assistant Adjutant General, Bombay District ; Mr. Charles Agnew Turner, Official Assignee, Bombay High Court ; Lieutenant Colonel R. E. D. Keilly ; Colonel Murray, D. S. O ; Brigade Surgeon Lieutinant Colonel Pollock ; Professor Selbey ; and others.

GENERAL leave of absence has been granted to Major W. MacLaughin, 1st Shropshire Light Infantry, from 1st May to 31st July next.

THE Revd. H. W. Nelson, having returned from Field Service, took over the duties of Chaplain of Colaba on the 20th April from the Revd. G. H. Lewis.

THE *Deccan Herald* says :—For some days past the Southern Maratha Mail has fallen into the bad habit of coming in late to Poona, with the result that Mails and passengers instead of proceeding to Bombay by the 6 a.m. train of the G. I. P. R. find themselves stranded in Poona and with the mails are delayed until 11-15 a.m. Besides other inconveniences the prospect of sitting three or four hours on Poona Station is not a very brilliant one.

THE Bezvada-Madras line is to be linked up from Bezvada as far as Nellore to-day. It is hoped that the whole line will be linked up before the end of July. Had it not been for difficulties in procuring sleepers the line would probably have been opened by this time.

A QUETTA correspondent writes :—some ten or twelve days ago there was much local excitement, on the receipt of news from Kelat, that the Khan was very ill from the effects of poisoning, and was hardly expected to recover. In the event of his decease "ructions" may be expected in his capital, where the populace are divided into three or more factions, and consequently it was thought advisable to have a small force in readiness to proceed at once to Kelat and act as required. The 24th Bombay Infantry, with a squadron of cavalry, a section of Mountain Artillery, and some Sappers and Miners, were detailed for this work, under Command of Colonel Pearson, but their services were not required, as the Khan got better, and is now, I am glad to say, almost himself again. His Highness will, it is expected, shortly come into Queta and pay a formal visit to the agent to the Governor-General, which will obviate the necessity of Colonel Wylie going to Kelat.

THE following estract from a character-sketch of President McKinley, contributed to the *Daily News* by an American who knows him, will be read with interest:—Mr. McKinley's appearance is dignified and commanding, and he has so striking a resemblance to the First Napoleon, that long ago his friends in Ohio gave him the name of "The Little Corporal." His eyes are keen, his face benevolent and at the same time firm, his head massive and intellectual, his figure a little inclined to orpulence, his bearing erect, and his fashion of dressing quiet and unostentatious. He is that rare product of American institutions—a gentleman and a worker combined. He has wonderful tact, and never forgets a face or a friend. Without flattering—for the President is absolutely honest—he still has the faculty of making all his guests feel comfortable in his presence, and in conversation draws from each one the best that is in him. Always animated by a sense of justice, he is slow in making decisions, investigating carefully all sides of a question, but adhering firmly to what he considers right when he once comes to a conclusion." Mr. McKinley is a man of very quiet tastes. No matter what changes have come to him, he has never altered the extreme simplicity of his manner of living. The writer of the article has a very sympathetic reference to Mrs. McKinley. He says :—"He (Mr. McKinley) walks the streets of Washington to-day as quietly as its plainest citizen ; and the sight of the small dignified figure passing along is the same sight which years ago Ohio's citizens followed with loving eyes and hearts when the Governor took his morning walk from the Hotel Chittenden to the State House, always stopping at the corner to wave his hand to the wife whose sweet face looked from the window of her room until her dearly loved husband passed out of sight. When the Governor first came to Columbus some of the irreverant used to smile at his loving devotion to the woman who bore his name ; but the smiles soon changed to glances of admiration when men knew the delicacy of the flower which God had entrusted to his keeping. Mrs. McKinley was a bright, beautiful girl, whose first and only love was given to the young Canton lawyer. Two children came to them, but both were taken, and Mrs. McKinley's health broke under the ordeal, never to be entirely regained ; though she is much better than she used to be, and is able to see and win friends by her gentle personality."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

THE FLEET OPERATING AGAINST CUBA.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

Admiral Sampson commands the United States fleet operating against Cuba.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY SENDS A MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

President McKinley sends a message to Congress on Monday asking for a formal declaration of war.

The American troops will effect a landing in Cuba as soon as practicable.

SEIZURE OF THE TELEGRAPH CABLE.

It is reported that the Americans have seized the Telegraph cable to Havana.

THE DEFENCES OF MANILLA.

The "Times'" correspondent at Hongkong states that the approaches to Manilla are all well mined, and experts believe that the Spaniards can hold their own there.

THE QUESTION OF ANNEXATION.

President McKinley emphatically repudiates any intention of annexing Cuba, and is determined to despatch provisions to the starving inhabitants there, and land them under the protection of the American fleet.

CAPTURE OF SPANISH STEAMERS.

The first act of war took place yesterday, when the United States cruiser Nashville captured the Spanish merchant steamer Buenaventura and towed her into Key West.

The Americans have also captured the Spanish steamer Pedro off Havana.

CAPTURE OF AN AMERICAN SHIP.

The Spaniards have captured the American wheat-laden ship Shenandoah bound to Antwerp.

BLOCKADE PROCLAIMED.

President McKinley has proclaimed the blockade of the western part of Cuba, including Havana, Matanzas, and Cienfuegos.

VOLUNTEERS CALLED UPON TO SERVE.

President McKinley has called for one hundred thousand volunteers to serve against the Spaniards.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE SPANISH SQUADRONS.

The utmost secrecy is maintained regarding the movements of the Spanish Squadrons.

THE PRIVATEERING QUESTION.

Spain is still hesitating about renouncing privateering.

It is believed that if she refuses, coal will be declared contraband of war.

GREAT RISE IN WHEAT.

The Spanish-American war is causing a great rise in wheat in England, the price to-day being 45 to 47 shillings per quarter.

THE BLOCKADE OF HAVANA.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

A despatch boat has arrived at Key West which left the American fleet yesterday afternoon, and reports that a pacific blockade of Havana has been established.

Ships have been detached from the blockading squadron on speial service East and West.

ANOTHER SMALL CAPTURE.

An American tarpedo boat has captured the Spanish schooner Mathilde after a smart chase.

THE CAPTURE OF THE BUENAVENTURA.

The owners of the steamer Buenaventura have protested against the steamer being captured, on the ground that the United States Government have not yet declared war.

AMERICAN HARBOURS TO BE MINED.

Orders have been issued to mine all American harbours, but they will be guarded so as to prevent friendly powers suffering.

BLUE BOOK ON CHINA.

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

A Blue Book on the China question has been published.

The despatches generally bear out the extreme acuteness of the conflict between Great Britain and Russia regarding Port Arthur, culminating in the British demand for Wei-Hai-Wei which Lord Salisbury first proposed on the 7th March. Japan signified her concurrence on the 2nd April.

A NEW KNIGHT FOR INDIA.

Mr. Kershaw, Q. C., the newly appointed Chief Justice of the North-West Provinces, has been knighted.

THE ACCIDENT TO SURGEON-GENERAL CLEGHORN.

Surgeon-General Cleghorn is progressing very favourably. His injuries are not serious.

MILITARY AND MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 22.

Second Lieutenant Butler, 4th Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Staff Corps.

Colonel Percy Smith, Commandant, Erinpura Irregular Force, officiates as Brigadier, vice Major-General Hagg, Bombay Cavalry, promoted.

Mr. McDonald, Engineer, Indian Marine, is transferred to the Retired List.

FRONTIER NEWS.

SIMLA, APRIL 23.

Two British soldiers, who had been missing from Ali-masjid since the 21st instant, have been found wandering on the Rohtas Hills, and brought into camp by hillmen.

A Lundikotal telegram of Friday says a slight thunder storm occurred in the Khyber that day. All is well in the Pass.

RUSSIA AND THE VENICE CONVENTION.

A despatch has reached Simla from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, stating that the Venice Sanitary Convention of 1897 has been ratified by the Russian Government.

THE RECENT AFFRAY WITH DACOITS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

POONA, APRIL 24.

The following is a further detailed account of the serious encounter that took place in the jungle near the village of Rawangaon, in Bhimthadi taluka, between the police and dacoits, in which a Mamlatdar and two men were killed and one wounded. The gang comprised about thirty men of the Rarnosi class, all well armed with swords and guns. Arter committing dacoity in a village in Satara district, they were going to Ahmednagar district with intent to rob. The villagers getting scent of it assembled and beat them off.

Information having been conveyed to the police, an armed force set out in pursuit of the dacoits, who were encamped in a jungle not far from the village of Rawangaon. A Brahmin, Mamlatdar of Baramati, volunteered to go with the police, and a body of men set out together for the jungle, being guided thereto by the informant. The distance to the spot from Baramati was fourteen miles, but the inspector, chief constable, mamletdar, and two sowars, being mounted, soon outstripped the main body of police, and before long, nearing the spot where the dacoits were encamped, spied two figures in the distance. These, the informant assured, were men on the look-out, and he advised them not to proceed further until the main body of police should arrive. The mamlatdar insisted on an immediate advance, and set out alone, accompanied by a sowar. On approaching the two men, he demanded who they were, but instead of answering they called to their follows who were in a hollow, and who came up immediately and surrounded the mamlatdar. The latter, nothing daunted, called on the men to surrender, and emphasized his remarks by discharging his revolver in the air. The dacoits paid no attention, as he was alone, but he again fired, when they attacked the mamlatdar, who was knocked down from his horse and belaboured.

A sowar meantime carried news of the supposed murder of the mamlatdar to the police, who hurried on, and soon came up to the gang. The police called the men to surrender, but the latter paid no heed, and began to retreat in a compact body, keeping the police at a distance by firing and throwing stones and brandishing their swords. The police advanced, and fired a couple of shots in the air; but finding that it had not produced any effect on them, order was given to fire on the gang. Two men, one of them the leader, fell dead, and another was wounded in the thigh. The gang then dispersed in all directions, the police pursuing them to a considerable distance. Diligent search was made for the mamladtar, but no trace could be found. The next day it was discovered that he had succeeded in reaching the village of Rawangaon bruised and battered.

The mamlatdar who had singly challenged the armed gang spent some time in agony in the jungle. He tied his wounds with his dhoti, and succeeded in walking up to a village at night. The villagers at first refused to admit him, but after some haggling they were persuaded that he was the mamlatdar of Baramati.

News reaching Poona, Mr. Kennedy, the District Superintendent of Police, proceeded in search of the dacoits. It appears they have retreated into Ahmednagar district, where five were taken prisoners. The names of the other members of the gang are known to the police. The leader who was killed is said to be the notorious dacoit who was long wanted by the police. The others who are arrested will be placed shortly before the magistrate.

SPORTS AT THE PLAGUE CAMP.

The officials of plague work duty in the city and cantonment held sports near their Plague Camp, yesterday afternoon. Several interesting events were competed for, the principal event being the tug-of-war between the Durhams and the Irish Rifles, in which the latter were too strong and won easily. Wrestling on horse back was much admired. The sack fight was competed for by the Durhams and the Royal Irish Rifles. The former won. The 220 yards race was won by Sergeant Montgomery, and the two miles walking competition by Corporal Dowse, of the Royal Irish Rifles.

Major Brown distributed the prizes.

THE CASE OF PRIVATE McGURK.

Private McGurk, of the Durham Light Infantry, who is charged with shooting natives with an air gun, will be tried by Mr. Orr, the District Magistrate, shortly.

HEAVY THUNDERSTORM IN POONA.

A NATIVE KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

A heavy thunderstorm with flash lightning passed over Poona yesterday. The lightning fell near the Government Central Mohwra Distillery at Poona, killing a native on the spot.

NOTES FROM THE GULF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THE arms seized in December last from the Bushire merchants have at last been despatched up-country, nominally to Teheran. It has often been reported that they were to be sent, but although preliminary arrangements have before been completed, the order has always been countermanded at the last moment. Now, however, the greater part of them have already left, and with their departure vanish any hopes the dispoiled merchants may have entertained of their eventual release. A very amusing incident happened in the town a few days ago, and one which illustrates the native character very well. At the time of the seizure of arms, a certain native merchant, who shall be nameless, was amongst the number raided, and a very fair haul was obtained on his premises. He, however, succeeded in inducing a coolie to bury about thirty-six cases of ammunition belonging to him in a hole in the ground close to the Custom House itself; this being rather a risky job was done at night time, and the coolie was promised 10 tomans for his trouble. After performing the job successfully the coolie attempted to collect his money, but was met by a calm refusal, and the intimation that one toman was quite enough. He appears to have behaved with great forbearance towards this merchant, and it was apparently not until all other means had failed that he determined to visit the maliktejar and see if his secret was marketable in that quarter. Whatever his terms were, and they are reported to have far exceeded the first price agreed on with his master, the maliktejar, appears to have closed with them promptly, and the coolie conducted the authorities to the spot and unearthed the cases.

It has previously been mentioned how unsafe the country has been for travellers, and in last week's letter an attack on a caravan was reported. In reference to this a very funny story is now going the rounds, but its truth cannot be vouched for. About a week or so ago, certain European gentleman, whose name wild horses could not extract, was obliged to undertake the long and tedious journey to Shiraz. He left amidst the good wishes of his friends, and their jocular exhortations that he must look after himself and not let the robbers catch him. After the lapse of several days, during which nothing was heard of his movements, a telegram was received from a station he had reached requesting that a new kit might be forwarded at once—including trousers! So that he had evidently been stripped pretty thoroughly.

All the reports received from up-country state that good crops will undoubtedly be reaped this year if the locusts only keep clear; and although the crops are rather behind hand owing to the lateness of the rainfall, they will ripen in sufficient time. It is a great pity that means of transportation are so scarce in this country. Further, if the crops are a failure in one part, there is always enough and to spare in another district, had the people only the means of carrying their surplus to the place of demand.

News has been received from Busrah by the downward mail to the effect that all the soldiers who had been massed there for the past three months had now returned to their original quarters at Baghdad and Mosul. These troops, which consisted of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, were assembled ostensibly to crush Jasim bin Thani if he made an attack on Kuneit, as he was threatening to do. In face of the fact that Jasim bin Thani has been more or less an ally of the Turks for years past, it is perhaps not idle to wonder whether something else was not at the bottom of this sudden move on the part of the Turks. However, all's well that ends well, and just now we have an unusually large number of vessels of war in the Gulf, and that may possibly have upset some of their calculations. Who knows? The small detachment of sailors from H. M. S. Redbreast is still maintained at the telegraph station, and serves the double purpose of protecting the station and awing evil-doers in the surrounding country.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

UNDER Rugby Union rules, an international football match between England and Wales, played at Blackhealth on Saturday, was won by England by a placed goal and three tries to a dropped goal and a try. Other matches were won by Gloucester against Cardiff, Swansea against Penarth, and Llanelly against Morriston.—Under Association rules, a match between England and Scotland at Glasgow resulted, after a keenly contested game, in favour of England by three goals to one. In the first division of the League competition, matches were won by Sheffield United against Sunderland, Wolverhampton Wanderers against Blackburn Rovers, Bolton Wanderers against West Bromwich Albion, Notts County against Liverpool, and Everton against Notts Forest. A match between Stoke and Aston Villa was drawn. Other matches were won by the Corinthians against Preston North End, Milwall Athletic against Sheffield Wednesday, and Derby County against Clyde. The match between the Corinthians and Sheffield United as the representatives of amateur and professional Association football, for the Sheriff of London Charity Shield, was replayed on Monday at the Crystal Palace and again resulted in a tie, each side scoring one goal. The positions in the league are now as follows:—

	Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Goals. For.	Goals. Agst.	Pts.
Sheffield United ..	23	15	8	5	53	31	38
Sunderland..........	27	15	5	7	39	27	35
West Bromwich Albion	27	11	10	6	41	37	32
Sheffield Wednesday	27	14	3	10	48	33	31
Everton	27	11	9	7	43	37	31
Aston Villa..........	27	13	5	9	53	45	31
Wolverhampton Wanderers	26	11	6	9	47	39	28
Notts Forest	24	10	7	7	41	38	27
Bolton Wanderers	27	11	4	12	27	36	26
Derby County	26	9	6	11	49	52	24
Liverpool..............	27	9	6	12	39	42	24
Blackburn Rovers	26	6	9	11	34	50	21
Stoke..................	28	7	7	14	32	54	21
Notts County.........	27	6	8	13	31	43	20
Preston North End	28	6	8	14	27	42	20
Bury	26	6	7	13	31	46	19

As the season draws to a conclusion, the interet in the numerous competitions which thoughtful authorities provide for the expectant public comes to a head. For some weeks now there will not be a Saturday which is not charged with important issues. On Saturday last there were three games at least of first-rate importance, and in each instance championship honours were at stake. From the general point of view, perhaps the most important engagement of the day was that between England and Scotland at Glasgow, but, despite the defections of the North, a large amount of interest centred in the meeting between England and Wales at Blackheath, and there was another encounter quite worthy of having a day to itself. We refer, of course, to the match between Sheffield United and Sunderland. Fortunately the weather was favourable throughout the country, and no excuses are necessary therefore for the defeats that were experienced.

Dealing first with the great match at Glasgow, it is an interesting fact to record that there was an attendance of something like sixty thousand. The general estimates are extravagant, as they usually are on the occasion of large crowds. Provision was supposed to be provided for sixty thousand, and, according to advices received in Manchester during the afternoon, it was necessary to extend the accommodation. All Scotland seemed likely to be present, in fact, with a large share of the population of England. As a matter of fact, there were something over fifty thousand present. At Glasgow they are accustomed to large crowds. They have one of the finest—if not the finest—grounds in the kingdom, and on an international occasion of this kind the management is assured of a tremendous "gate." There was the additional attraction on Saturday of Scotland's likelihood of beating England for the third time in succession. It has been a wonder to everyone outside Scotland how Scotland won two years running by two goals to one, but the record is there, and we must abide by it. On Saturday Scotland, to do it justice, was not too confident. There were misgivings in connection with the game, and they seem to have been fully justified. England knocked something of the conceit out of Scotchmen by scoring after two or three minutes' play against the wind, and when a second goal fell to Bloomer, after twenty-three minutes' play, and England were enabled at half-time to cross over with an advantage of two goals to nothing, all interest was practically taken out of the game. The second half, however, produced a much better game than was anticipated. Bell, who practically won the game for his side at the Crystal Palace last year, scored for Scotland, and there seemed every probability of a close finish. The Englishmen pulled themselves together, however, and from a neat pass by G. O. Smith, Bloomer put the issue beyond doubt. The Scotchmen were never able to recover themselves, and they can hardly be said to have been the equal of their opponents at any portion of the game. The English forwards were far too fast and skilful for them, and their speed and cleverness may be said to have won the game for them. In the first ten minutes of the second half the Scotchmen looked like drawing level, but they were outclassed after this, and were never in it. Hardly a man can be said to have played badly on the English side. G. O. Smith made an ideal centre, and good work was also done by Oakley. It was a very good all-round team, in fact.

Next to the international match, the most important event in the Association world was the game between Sheffield United and Sunderland. Upon this practically depended the championship of the Football League. Recent performances suggested that the United had completely lost their once brilliant form, and that Sunderland, who were in the position of being a game behind, with the possibility of getting one point ahead by a win on Saturday, might for the third time carry off the championship. The Wearsiders obtained this advantage by the defeat of the United at the hands of West Bromwich Albion the previous Saturday. The United were without the help of Needham, their captain and best half back, who was claimed for the international match, but they fortunately managed to pull through, and the championship may be said to be theirs. It is an honour that no one will begrudge them. They have played excellent football throughout the season—a bit erratic since Christmas turned, but on the whole very good football.

There seemed a possibility at one time that West Bromwich Albion would trouble the leaders. After a number of reverses they improved wonderfully, and although they lost on Saturday to Bolton Wanderers they are still in the position of being third in the table. If there was one thing that might have been calculated upon wtth certainty it was the victory of the Albion on Saturday. The Wanderers had shown themselves to be an utterly hopeless lot, and nothing seemed likely to save them but a complete reorganisation. Saturday's form suggests that the players have arrived at a sort of friendly arrangement, for there is evidence that on several occasions they actually played into each other's hand as if personal quarrels were unknown. They could have been very much higher in the table if they had played throughout the season as they did on Saturday.

The most important event in the Rugby world on Saturday was the match between England and Wales. Much of the interest in the international championship has been destroyed by the unfortunate dispute between Wales and Scotland, for that is really what the international deadlock came to. A championship can be worth very little when one of the four parties to it holds aloof. There was still an interest in the meeting between Wales and England, for the reason that Wales had accomplished very smart performance a week or two previously in beating Ireland. They had strong hopes, in fact, of carrying off the championship, such as it was, but to the surprise of the large number of Welshmen who witnessed the match at Blackheath on Saturday, England won by fourteen points to seven. This was the fifteenth contest between the two countries. Of the fourteen previously played England claimed ten wins to three scored by Wales, the match in 1886-7 being drawn. The Welshmen were expected to have an advantage behind the scrummage, but as a matter of fact this was the department in which they least distinguished themselves. Their forwards fought bravely, and in close work repeatedly got the better of their opponents, but in open play the Englishmen were always the better players. At halfback Livesey and Rotherham quite held their own, and there was much more smart passing among the three-quarters than there was among those of Wales. The mechanism of the Welsh back went all wrong in fact. Still the game was an interesting and closely contested one, and although England finished with a substantial advantage, they had by no means their own way.

Mr. Max Beerbohm is reported to have said that "golf is the most perfect expression of national stupidity." I have not the context of this interesting pronouncement, but it is impossible to withhold a measure of symapthy. The paradox errs a little, perhaps, on the side of obviousness. It is not from the ordinary point of view, but it is what might be expected from an extraordinary person. Doubtless it had some admirable qualifications or amplifications, for Mr. Beerbohm does not long remain obvious even to those who are acquainted, if acquaintance be not too presumptuous, with his manner.

I am proud to think that to some of us the sting of this searching epigram is insignificant. It is, indeed, as we have so often acknowleged and even insisted, stupid to play at golf when there are so many better things to do. Golf will not servive the full development of intelligence, and in Mr. Wills's account of the Martians there is no hint that these wonderful creatures had any sports and pastimes. We are in an intermediate stage; we are stupid, but our stupidity has a certain quality if we know it to be so. We recognise our limitations. We are childish, and we require childish pleasures. The world is too serious and complex for our constant study, and we get away from it when we can. Even placid contemplation palls upon us. The heights of meditation cannot be maintained, and we become merely ruminating animals. Low forms of activity may save us from irritation or stagnation. We enjoy our games, and come up smiling for the little work we have to do. The world of golf is our asylum from its pressure, and to take refuge there is not despicable; it is merely prudent.

Of course we respect immensely those who can always live at high pressure intellectually, and who never require any exercise for the body. We, too, are not insensible to the things of the mind, and at our annual dinners and such-like occasions there is an honourable striving afterepigram and paradox—those finest fruits of the spirit. But our capacities are limited; we can only do our best, and sometimes golf overflows its legitimate channels and we become bores. Perhaps someone has talked golf to Mr. Beerbohm and has made himself a nuisance. This would be a calamity, and to a sensitive mind, free from egotism, such a calamity becomes typical, if not universal. Some quite insignificant golfer, inopportunely stupid, has brought upon us this indictment. Nevertheless, we may claim a certain shrewdness. It was only the other day that I wrote of an old gentleman of ninety continued to enjoy his game, and who can doubt that golf has helped him to that long span of life? Ninety years of dulless with a good digestion are not to be despised, and there is no reason why we should not have our lucid intervals.

It seems to be a growing practice in club matches in this district to lump the first and second team scores in one report, and to consider the two as one result. By counting carefully down the column one can ascertain where one team ends and the other begins, and by a moderate calculation it is possible to arrive at the separate results. It is difficult to see, however, why we should be put to this trouble, and it is, to me, more difficult to believe that any considerable number of golfers prefer such clumsy and confused reports. The intention is, I suppose, to make one match of it and to equalise the chances by counting the scores on both courses. The result of this system would be that we should not hear which side had won till we got home or the telegram arrived, and golf matches would lose a great deal of their interest.

There was one very curious engagement in the Oxford and Cambridge match at Sandwich. Mr. L. E. Blackburne, playing for Cambridge, was eight down on the first eighteen holes, but in the afternoon he actually beat his opponent, Mr. P. A. Lushington, by eleven holes, and so came out three to the good on the 36 holes. Another unusual result was in the game between Mr. Ranson and Mr. Horne. They halved both matches.

In the Parliamentary handicap, for which there are eighty-six entries this year, Mr. H. W. Forster has to owe a stroke, and Mr. John Penn is at scratch. Mr. Finch-Hatton has not entered, though he is one of the strongest players in the House. Visitors to Harlech hear something of his prowess, for he is a long driver and some of the "carries" there seemed to have been specially arranged for him.

A golfer who modestly remarks that there was "nothing very extraordinary about the drive" has been holing out from a distance of 316 yards, and wishes to know—he writes to "Golf"—whether this is a "record in holing-out." He continues:—"There could be no doubt about it as there was nobody in front, and I with the caddies remained on the top while my opponent went down, and we could see him from the top. My opponent just failed to hole out in two." There is something very impressive in this idea of remaining "on the top." Most golfers would have hurried down. Not so this player. He watches it tricle into the hole from over three hundred yards away, and asks his opponent, as he has yet to hole out, to fetch up his ball. But why did he write a letter about it?

Mr. Arthur Waugh, the author of "Legends of the Wheel" (J. W. Arrowsmith, 8vo, pp. 144, 2s. 6d.), is to be complimented on doing something to raise cycling verses out of the slough of doggerel. Some of his verses are formed on severe models, but we do not know that these happen to be the best ones. "Sors exitura" (after Horace) well points the inevitable fate that will overtake the man who often goes far afield without his tyre repairing box. "The Bell of the 'Bike'" is after Mr. W. E. Henley. "The Wheel and the Wind" is an enthusiastic morning song which at least shows that the writer rides in the right spirit. All the verses contain decent workmanship, but the humour, manner, and metre perhaps combine together most successfully in "Mrs. Watherston's Gymkhana" and "The Power of the Dog."

The Furness Railway Company in the coustruction of their new passenger brake vans are making them 34ft. in length, which will enable the Company to provide a special platform seven inches in height at one end for half a dozen bicycles. Each bicycle fits into a separate leather padded groove on this platform, and there is another groove at the end of the van for one of the wheels to fit in. Straps are also provided from side to side of the van which fasten round the handle of each bicycle to prevent oscillation. The machines are thus made perfectly secure, and, further, are kept quite apart from the general luggage. The public will be glad to know of any movement for the safe carriage by railway of bicycles. Credit is due for this simple and effective arrangement to Mr. W. F. Pettigrew, the Company's locomotive and carriage and waggon superintendent.

Cycle racing has developed in an extraordinary manner in South Africa. A few years ago Meintjes surprised everyone by carrying off a world's championship at Chicago. Since then the cyclists of Capetown have considered themselves second to none. A few weeks ago a rider named G. C. Cullum beat the world's record for a quarter of a mile by three-fifths of a second. He rode the distance in 25 3-5 sec. That does credit to South African sport, and proves that tracks at Capetown must be equal to our own. F. W. Chmn started racing this season at Turin, where he had entered for an international race of 2,000 metres. In the first heat, however, Coruet, the Frenchman, proved too good for him. But Frenchmen are notoriously better than Englishmen at riding on dangerous tracks.

Mr. C. B. Lawes, the sculptor, beat the record for a quarter of a mile with a flying start by covering the distance in 25 3-5 sec., at the Crystal Palace, on Saturday.

The deciding heat for the Mediterranean Cup was raced at Nice on Saturday. In the first round Bona led, being 3min. 49sec. ahead of Satanita, and in the second round 1min. 2sec. ahead, actual time. Bona finally won by about 6min. Satanita on rounding the buoy hoisted the protest flag. The protest has been disallowed, and Bona has been declared the winner by five minutes.

At the Spring Meeting last week the following was the result of the race for the Northamptonshire Stakes of 1,000 sovs.; winners extra; the second received 50 sovs. out of the plate. One mile and a-half and 200 yards.

Major Fenwick's ch h Barford, by King Monmouth—Warden Belle, 5 yrs, 6st 11lb (H Jones)	1
Mr E Cassel's b h Marius II, 5 yrs, 7st 9lb (S Loates)............	2
Lord Ellesmere's br h Villiers, 5 yrs, 7st 2lb (N Robinson) ...	3

NOTES FROM MAHABLESHWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, APRIL 17.

I MUST tell you about our festivities last week, for alas Easter is over, and all the men who came up for the holidays have returned to their various stations, and I can hear of nothing in the way of amusement that is likely to enliven us for some time to come. But to begin. The ball that came off at Government House, Bella Vista, on Easter Monday, was very charming indeed. Everyone who was present was unanimous in that opinion. I say everyone who was present, because unfortunately several people did not receive invitations, and accordingly felt hurt. We always feel that way when we are left out of anything, and I must say I felt great sympathy with the lady who told me she had got her gown and everything ready, and up to the very last hoped to receive her card of invitation, but hoped in vain. It is always a knotty point to settle what to wear in a red dusty place like this, when one wants to look one's best, and not to spoil one's best frock, and then to think of having actually settled, and expended all that thought, and then not to go! Well, some people have a great many trials to put up with. Of course in a way it is hardlya matter of surprise that everyone did not receive invitations, for people are so constantly coming, and going, that it is difficult to know who is on the hill and who is not.

But I must really begin and talk about the ball. We all arrived with great punctuality at 9-30 o'clock and were received by Captain Berkley Levett, A.-D.-C., and afterwards at the entrance of the ball room by Major Owen (his Excellency the Governor not being present). As I neared the ball room I thought that, excepting in England, I had never seen so many women anywhere. However, there were a good number of men, far more than we had expected there would be, and they all did their duty in the dancing line nobly. All the married ladies, as is usual, danced away, and seemed to be thoroughly enjoying themselves, whilst the girls sat out. But we are all used to seeing that sort of thing in India, and the young ladies may take comfort in the thought that some day they themselves will be married and go to balls, and at the age of forty cut out all the "spins" present.

But I am digressing. The approach to Government House was very prettily illuminated, and the numerous coloured lights and Chinese lanterns, twinkling in the trees, as we drove up to the porch, were charmingly effective. Several tents were pitched in the garden, and furnished with carpets, chairs, and couches, so that there was no lack of comfortable sitting out accommodation in cool and pleasant places. The new wooden floor appeared to be a great improvement on the drugget of former years; it certainly looked excellently well polished, and by the spirited manner in which the dancing was kept up, I should imagine it was first rate going. There were fourteen dances on the programme, and as these did not prove to be sufficient to satisfy the energetic spirit of the dancers, there were several extras, and the ball was kept arolling till the small hours. At midnight a luxurious supper was served, and we all left the hospitable doors of Government House feeling that we had thoroughly enjoyed ourselves.

I have been "putting the cart before the horse," for before describing the ball I should have mentioned Mrs. Doig's badminton party, which came off in the morning of the same day. These "mornings" are regular institutions at Mahableshwar, and very pleasant institutions too, for I find it is not in the least imperative to play the noble game of badminton, indeed there are only two courts, and so many devotees of the game, that one is looked on with favour instead of the reverse when one refuses to play. And it is very delightful to the tired rider and worn out "bikest" to drop into the shed, and find comfort in liberal allowances of strawberries and cream, not to mention all sorts and conditions of cakes of the most varied and enticing description which no one can resist, but which cause us to play a very poor knife and fork at our breakfast afterwards. Mrs. Doig's morning appeared to be a particularly popular one, and the shed was crowded to overflowing.

The next excitement was Mr. and Mrs. Crowe's rounder party at the Glade. All the beauty and fashion of Mahableshwar repaired there on Tuesday afternoon, and were graciously welcomed by the kind host and hostess. As I drove up I could not help remarking what a picturesque scene it was, the wide stretch of smooth turf (which is unfortunately sufficiently burnt up and dusty to remind us that only extreme generosity would induce us to dignify it with the name of "turf") surrounded on all sides by trees, the large and hospitable tents, the carpets spread about the chairs, with their cushions of varied hue, the ladies in their pretty frocks, and all the "Sweet Seventeen" on the hill, and some of our sporting married ladies too, frolicking in the distance at the game of "Rounders." No wonder the amateur photographer felt moved to bring thither his camera and memorialize the scene. Have you ever played Rounders? It does not look very difficult, and everyone seemed to learn it quickly and to enjoy it, but it struck me as being a game more suitable to a cold climate than a hot one. The running that has to be done is very trying to ladies with long skirts, and so unbecoming to those with short ones, but they all did it very nicely, and some of the linings of the skirts, of which we naturally sometimes got a glimpse, were exceedingly tasteful and well chosen.

It was generally supposed that the dance that took place at the Frere Hall on Wednesday was going to be a failure. So consequently a good many people refrained from going, and it was particularly noticeable that many of the young ladies on the hill were absent. . . . There were several dinner-parties in the club beforehand, and at 9-30 numbers of people arrived, and the dancing began, and was carried on with great spirit till between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning. The floor which was used for the first time since it was newly put down was in excellent order, although no doubt it will much improve by being more danced upon. I heard one lady regretting the old floor, which she assured me was vastly superior to the present one, but being myself somewhat of the heavy build, I feel it a comfort to think that at any rate it is safe, if not highly polished, and slippery, and that I shall not be likely to go through. I have no desire to go underground before my time. Well, everyone was of opinion that the dance had been a very great success, and those who stayed away because they thought there would be no men to dance with should have heard what a lady said to me. She said: "Why, I had so many partners I hardly knew how to manage, and literally had to split up some of my dances." There! what do you think of that for Mahableshwar? The weather has been decidedly cooler during the last week, and we have been freshened up by some thunder-showers.

THE TRAIN DE LUXE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the interests of travellers, and especially ladies who propose paying for and using the train de luxe from Marseilles to Calais, I send you an extract from a letter received from a lady passenger by the P. and O. steamer Egypt. "At 4-30 p.m. we left in the train de luxe, but I have come to the conclusion it is not worth the extra money we had to pay. The carriages for two each are very tiny, and with two infants and three packages each we were simply crammed up and could scarcely move. The prices for food, too, were most exorbitant, one shilling for each cup of milk for the children, one shilling for a tiny roll with a scrap of butter. We ordered meals for ourselves too, but as there were only two waiters for eighty passengers and only seats for twenty at a time, those with children simply got nothing. I spent over four shillings on the child's food alone and could get nothing for myself. We had tinned milk for the children, but as the train people refused even a cup of warm water unless you paid one shilling we never even opened the tins.' Comments on the prices charged and the arrangements made by the French Railway Company for the comfort of passengers by the train de luxe would be superfluous.—Yours, &c.,

FAIR PLAY.

THE DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR MAURITIUS.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive will sail, to-day, for Mauritius, with the 1st Bengal Infantry, consisting of 9 officers, 1 lady, and 3 children, 16 native officers, 3 hospital assistants, 784 men rank-and-file, 179 followers, and 9 horses. The troops will be brought to Bombay in two troop trains, arriving at the Sassoon Dock at 6 and 7 a.m., respectively, to-day, from Jhansi. They will be embarked on board from the Sassoon Dock at about 10 o'clock, and the Clive will leave her moorings at about 5 p.m. The names of the officers are as follows:—Major F. Hawkins, Captain and Mrs. A. W. de Wilton, Captain J. J. H. B. Eckford, Captain Comyns, Lieutenants H. E. Hitchins, Hawkes, Marshall, and Mactavish, and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel E. Cretin.

THE NAVIES OF SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

MR. H. W. WILSON, Author of the "Ironclads in Action," writes as follows to the *Pall Mall Gazette* of April 7:—

In view of the great tension already existing between Spain and the United States, it is a matter of some importance to ascertain the naval position of either country. In regard to ships ready for sea in April, 1898, the two countries stand thus:—

	United States.	Spain.
Battleship..........................	5	1
Armoured cruisers	2	6
Cruisers over 17 knots	16	2
Cruisers 14 to 17 knots............	13	8
Coast-defence ships	6	0
Torpedo gunboats.............	1	10
Destroyers and torpedo-boats..	8	19

The five American battleships are, with one exception, modern, well-designed, and heavily-armed. Three, the Indiana, Massachusetts, and Oregon, are of the Indiana class, and of these the Oregon was stationed on the Pacific coast, but is now on her way round Cape Horn, to join the Atlantic fleet; the fourth is the recently-completed Iowa, an improvement on the Indianas; and the fifth is the ill-fated Texas, which, after a uniformly unsuccessful career, distinguished herself by sinking in dock last year. The first four ships are similar in many respects to our Royal Sovereigns, of which they are evident copies. They are excellent vessels in fair weather, but, according to an American officer, have "too much superstructure, and carry too much metal," and are weak in anything of a seaway. Many of their defects have been removed, or will be removed, by fitting them with bilgekeels. The solitary Spanish battleship, Pelayo, is of a much older type, French in style, and built in France in the later eighties. She has neither the Indiana's armament nor armour, and would be quite hunable to meet any of this class in battle, though she has been recently reconstructed at Toulon and equipped with water-tube boilers and quick-firing guns. Her speed is 16 1-2 knots, about the same as that of the American ships. The details of the two types are as follows:—

	Tonnage.	Date	Armour.	Armament.
Indiana......	10,300 ...	1893 ...	17-18-in. ...	4 13-in. 8 8-in 4 6-in
Pelayo.......	8,800 ...	1887 ...	10·8-18-in...	2 12·5-in 2 11-in 9 5·5in

The United States have five battleships and Spain one in hand, but, owing to financial difficulties with the armour-plate makers, the American ships are in a very backward state. The Spanish ship is building at Elswick, and cannot be ready for months.

The two American armoured cruisers, New York and Brooklyn, are very formidable ships, having steamed 21 and 22 knots on trial. They carry heavy batteries and good armour protection, and should be able to make short work of ordinary protected cruisers. The five Spanish armoured cruisers are of three types—one, the Cristobal Colon, purchased from Italy two years ago, is a remarkable ship, and though a good deal smaller than the New York, should be a match for her, being well protected and well armed. She is almost completely encased in 6-in. steel armour. She has just exchanged her heavy guns, which were of Armstrong type and had given trouble, for weapons made by Canet. She now carries two 9·4 in., ten 6-in, and six 4·7-in. guns. A similar ship, the Garibaldi, is said to have been purchased from Italy, but the report though probable, has not been confirmed. The second Spanish cruiser in this group is the Carlos V., which is just ready. She is of the same size as the Brooklyn but is much inferior in armament and speed, and is a very anomalous vessel, armoured with 2-in. plate, which seems too thin. Lastly come the Vizcaya, which represented Spain at the Naval Review, Infanta Maria Theresa, and Almirante Oquendo, sister ships and copies on an enlarged scale of our Australia class. They are armed each with two 11-in. and ten 5·5-in. guns, a battery which is not very well chosen for a cruiser. The heavy guns are in 10-in. turrets, but the lighter guns have only shields. There is a 12-in armour belt on the water line. The speed of all the five Spanish armoured cruisers is 20 knots on paper; they are unquestionably the finest items in the Spanish fleet. A third cruiser similar to the Cristobal Colon is building in Italy, and is to be delivered this year. The United States have no ships in this class under construction.

Their inferiority in armoured cruisers is to some extent compensated by their superiority in fast protected cruisers. Here they have thirteen vessels of the following types: Two, the Columbia and Minneapolis, are known as commerce-destroyers, steam nominally 22 or 23 knots, but are very lightly armed. The Olympia is a 21-knot ship, with heavy battery, but is stationed in the Pacific. She is perhaps the most successful of the American unarmoured cruisers. The Baltimore, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Charleston, Cincinnati, Raleigh Detroit, Marblehead, Montgomery and Bennington range from 4,400 tons to 1,700 tons, and in conformity with American practice are very heavily armed. It is the aim of the United States that they should outmatch ships of their size, but they are so crammed with guns that they roll heavily. The Raleigh is on her way home from the Indian Ocean, and the San Francisco is in the Mediterranean. Two good cruisers, the Amazonas and the Abreu, have just been bought from Brazil. They are Elswick built, steam 20½ knots, and carry each six 6-in and four 4·7-in quick-firers. Another smaller cruiser, name unknown, has been secured in England. She steams 16 knots. Attempts have been made by the United States, as by Spain, to buy two small battleships, the Mareschiallo, Deodoro and Floriane building for Brazil in France. Whether these ships have been purchased, and by which Power, remains uncertain. Against these vessels Spain has only the Alfonso XIII. and Lepanto, sister ships of the ill-starred Reina Regente, which disappeared at sea some years ago. They share her defect of instability, owing to excessive armament. Of smaller and slower cruisers the United States have twelve, against the Spanish eight, and the American vessels are the newer and better. The Americans have six very powerful turret-ships for coast defence, the Monterey, Puritan, Amphitrite, Monadnock, Terror, and Miantonomoh. The first is on the Pacific coast, but the other five are on the Atlantic. They are quite useless in rough weather, and have too little coal to go far from their base, but for the defence of the great harbours they would prove invaluable. There is one armoured ram, the Katadin, a failure in point of speed. The torpedo flotilla of the United States is inferior to that of Spain; the latter, besides her flotilla of torpedo gunboats, has six new and two old destroyers. Of the American boats the Winslow, Dupont, Cushing, Ericsson, and Porter, all of them new and good boats, are at Key West or Tampa on the Florida coast. Spain has, further, two old battleships which have been refitted and rearmed, and another which is of no fighting value. She has a very large number of small gunboats, eighty-two in all, built mainly for police purposes on the coasts of Cuba and the Philippines. They are of not the slightest value for work at sea. The United States have thirteen old monitors, of the civil war period, armed with 15-inch smooth-bores which are now about as formidable as pop-guns.

In personnel Spain is somewhat the stronger. The United States have 1,662 officers, 11,750 seamen, and 2,000 marines. Spain has 1,727 officers, 14,000 seamen, and 9,000 marines; but of the latter many could not be embarked. Want of men is as chronic a difficulty in the American Navy as in the English, nor is it obvious how all the ships are to be sent to sea. Available as a reserve is the Naval Militia, with a total of 2,550 men. Spain has large reserves, in as much as she employs short service to man her navy, much as do France and Germany. The quality of the Spanish personnel, judge by the figure her seamen cut at Kiel and Spithead, is high, but it is said that the target practice in her fleet is very inadequate, whereas the Americans, as in the past, are known to attach great importance to this point to-day. The American crews are of varied races and colours. It is said that in one United States warship on the China station fifteen languages were spoken, and in the maine there were Englishmen, Germans, and Japanese—the last, however, only in the capacity of stewards. The deserters in 1894 numbered 700 men, which, as the pay is very high, argues that the men are not wholly to be trusted. Though the public spirit and patriotism of the American are undoubted, he is, like the Englishman, prone to undervalue the need of preparation and training, and he is by no means fond of discipline.

Spain is reported to have purchased of Chili the O'Higgins and Esmeralda, two fine armoured cruisers, but here again there is no confirmation, and if there has been a sale it has been accomplished in silence and secrecy. The Americans are not very likely to be able to buy any more useful cruisers, as the market is exhausted. But they are quite strong enough, as Spain lacks what the United States possess, fast auxiliary cruisers. The Americans have the Atlantic liners St. Louis, St. Paul, Paris, and New York at their service and twenty-eight slower ships. For most of these armaments are provided, but to find trained crews would be difficult. Each country has submarine torpedo-boats, the American Holland and Plunger being, it may be supposed, a match for the Spanish Peral, which performed, with fair success some years ago.

Strategically, the United States have a great advantage in that they can threaten Cuba and Porto Rico without sending their ships far afield; whereas Spain has distance against her. This fact alone would determine the issue in favour of the United States. Spain is not likely to risk anything in pitched battles; her strategy would rather be an attack on American commerce, and for this she has useful bases in her West Indian Islands, so long as she can keep them, in the Philippines, and in the Canaries. As America has 3,160 merchant ships of 2,326,000 tons, against 723 Spanish ships of 587,000 tons, it is obvious that America risks much. This commerce cannot well be protected because of the want of American coaling stations. Neutrals could not permit United States ships to coal and dock in their ports, as the precedent of the Alabama has shown, and therefore the United States warships would be tethered to their own waters. Under these circumstances American shipping must vanish, temporarily at any rate, from the sea, unless England, as she well might, opens her coaling stations to both sides. This would help the United States without gross injustice to Spain. Sympathy in this country must, whatever happens, be with our cousins. The bombardment of the American sea-coast towns, most of which are quite unprotected, might be attempted by Spain, but here the risks would be very great. Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston are the places most exposed. Bombardments are not really formidable, and it would be dangerous to exasperate so strong a State. New York and Washington may now be considered perfectly safe from serious attack, and in a very short space of time the other leading American cities will be. The United States are weakened by the fact that their fleet is divided between the Pacific and Atlantic, but they none the less have ample force to command their local seas on the Atlantic coast. Neither Power having accepted the Declaration of Paris, serious difficulties and complications are likely to arise with neutrals. It is to be hoped that both sides will act according to the spirit of that declaration, none the less, as England and Germany must in any case suffer considerably. The net result of a struggle, which in the interest of both Powers ought to be avoided, would be that Spain would lose Cuba and the United States their shipping trade. This knowledge and reluctance to attack a week Power have infused praiseworthy moderation into American councils.

DESPATCH OF RETURNED PILGRIMS FROM BOMBAY.

Mr. J. Crummy, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, has been for some days past busy in making arrangements for the despatch of 240 pilgrims, who arrived in Bombay from Jeddah on Sunday the 17th instant, by the steam ship Jubada. As the plague has been raging at Jeddah, it was necessary to take precautions on the landing of these Hadjis in this city. They were all pauper pilgrims and British subjects, with the exception of one person only. They were landed in two lots at the Ballard Pier, whence they were, under police escort, provided by Mr. Crummy land taken to the Modikhana Segregation Camp. On anding, eight of the pilgrims were found to be very weak and suffering from general debility and consequently they were sent to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The remaining persons were sent to the camp, the women and childen being provided with carts. During the time they had been kept in the segregation camp, they were provided with food and clothing at the expense of Governmnt. One pilgrim died in the camp on Saturdhy morning from general debility. Seventy-eight of these pilgrims who were residents of Sindh, Quetta, Peshawar, Multan, &c were on Saturday morning conveyed under police escort consisting of Inspectors Flanagan, Gannon, Constable Mirza Mahomed of the Detective Depart- ment, Mr. Abdul Hossein, Pilgrim Protector and a number of foot and mounted policemen, to the Prince's Dock, where these people were examined by Dr. Evens Acting Health Officer of the Port and were subsequenely embarked on board the steam ship Bahaduri, which left for Karachi on the same day. The remaining 112 pilgrims were in the evening taken to the Victoria Terminus, where arrangements had been made for their despatch by the Jubulpur passenger train which left the station at 10 p.m. At the Station one of the women fainted and was sent to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The pilgrims were entrained in three third class carriages, which had been reserved for them and after they had been properly accommodated with their luggage, the train started. The authorities at the various destinations of these people had previously been telegraphed to by Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, informing them of the despatch of these people from Bombay. Although the plague has been prevalent at Jeddah, not a single case—not even death from general debility—had occurred on board the vessel during the voyage which extended over fourteen days. The despatch of the pilgrims and their maintenance in Bombay have cost the Government over two thousand rupees, out of which over fifteen hundred rupees were expended in paying Railway and Steamer fares and Rs. 500 in providing them with food and clothing, while in Bombay.

CONCLUSION OF THE HANY-ANDY READINGS.

The interesting readings in Gujerati adopted from the English "Handy Andy" by Mr. K. N. Kabraji came to a conclusion on Sunday evening before last at the Tivoli Theatre, Sir Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., in the chair. The eccentricities of Bholo Dolo, the representative of Handy Andy, were manifested more then ever in the concludng chapter. In his subordinate positioh in the house and family to which he was attached, he had seen many ups and downs in his queer career, owing to his apparent stupidity, and had suffered in a variety of ways at the hands of all with whom he had come in contact. But he was not destined to end his days in trouble and harassment. As many accidents happened in his chequered career, the last chapter of his life was full of happiness, ease and prosperity. It appears that he belonged to a wealthy family and was heir to a handsome legacy, which, when brought to his notice, he could scarcely be pursuaded to believe, saying if such enormous wealth came to him, he would spurn it with contempt. However, when seriously spoken to, he opened his eyes and began to think merrily on the acquirement of riches which would at once change his position, his temperament, and all his surroundings. In the height of his prosperity he conceived the idea of putting down dacoity and plunder, which were rampant in the country. With this view he raised a small party of armed levies, and proceeded on his new venture. Going into a mountainous district he discovered the plunderers and captured them without much trouble. On his return from this successful expedition, he met a man who happened to be the husband of the woman with whom he was smuggled into a marriage, and with which he was heartily disgusted. This accidental meeting proved a great relief to him. He proceeded without loss of time to seek his divorce in the Surat Parsee Matrimonial Court, where several laughable incidents were narrated, and he at last obtained release from his unwelcome alliance. Thus divorced, he selected his former fiancee, one of his near relatives, and at last married one of his own choice, and thus made himself happy at home, and by means of his riches happy in society and the world at large. In recognition of his services, in respect of the capture of dacoity and plunderers and their conviction and punishment in a court of law, he was rewarded by Government with the title of "Khan Bahadur Darabshah Seth." The conclusion of the story was received with much applause.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji thanked Sir Jamsetjee for his constant attendance (with one exception owing to his indisposition), and the audience for their patience in having listened to his narratives from week to week for eleven meetings. He gave his reasons for introducing a novelty in vernacular literature, which might become popular hereafter if well managed; and he hoped that he had succeeded in his endeavours to please the residents of the city. He was not actuated with any mercenary motives in organizing these readings, and though the venture had proved to him a pecuniary loss, he was not inclined to accept of the purse which some kind friends had proposed to present him with. He read a letter from Mr. D. N. Patel, in which it was stated that several of his friends had conceived the idea of collecting an adequate sum and presenting it to Mr. Kabrajee as a small recompense for the loss which he must have sustained in carrying through these readings to a successful issue, and as a slight return for his trouble and that of his accomplished daughters who had helped to give a relish to the lectures by singing songs appropriate to each discourse. Mr. Kabraji next read his reply declining with thanks to accept the purse, saying that though there was a loss, yet it was not such as he could not bear with his slender income,—his reward being ample in the approval and appreciation by the public of his efforts to entertain them in this novel fashion. This was not the first occasion on which he had to decline similar offers. On one or two previous occasions similar kind offers were made; but he had invariably declined them with thanks.

Sir Jamsetjee spoke at some length in thanking Mr. Kabraji for his readings, which were not only entertaining, but were instructive in a high degree. It was well known that Mr. Kabraji had rendered services to the public in various ways; but this was one for which he deserved the best thanks of the Bombay public, particularly of the Parsee community. When it was known that the city was suffering from a terrible calamity, these readings were welcome in many ways as a relief to the anxiety which weighted our hearts. The thanks of the meeting were due in a two-fold degree to the ladies of Mr. Kabraji's family who had assisted him in his discourses and in his praiseworthy efforts to enliven the people.

Mr. K. R. Kama proposed, in very eulogistic terms a vote of thanks to the chairman. The vote was carried with acclamation. Mr. Kabraji next thanked the proprietor of the Tivoli Theatre, who had granted its free use for the readings.

The *British Medical Journal* announces that it has authority to state that the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha is making satisfactory progress. After his visit to Egypt the Duke suffered from an attack of acute pustular eczema, which was complicated by a palpebral abscess. He derived much benefit from his cruise in the Mediterranean, and reached Villefranche on March 23 considerably improved in health. Unfortunately, immediately after his arrival there another abscess of a somewhat severe character developed, and an operation became necessary. This was successfully performed under an anæsthetic on March 26, to the great relief of the patient, who has since made steady improvement. There is every reason to believe that he will shortly be restored to his former health.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Parish Magazine of St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, says:—"Government after considering the plans for the new vestries and their estimated cost for the past three months, have decided that they cannot spend so large a sum as 3,400 rupees all at once without a portion being contributed by the congregation. If it were to improve the accommodation for polo players, or races, it would be a different matter, but it seems that there are stringent rules on the subject of Churches. An appeal will accordingly be circulated, and the Easter offerings devoted to this much needed object."

The Viceregal party left Choai on Tuesday afternoon, and found the march to Dularsh simple in comparison to those experienced lately; the distance is seven miles; the road for the first 5 1-2 miles gradually rising to the top of a low pass called Konda, 6,800 feet high, followed by a descent of 300 feet to the present camp. From Konda a fine view of the hills on the other side of the Sutlej is obtainable; and Komharsen, the next camp, is visible in the distance. Away to the left the settlement of Kotgarh can be seen, divided from Komharsen by a deep gorge and above all, perched high on the summit of the opposite range, is Markanda. The latter part of Tuesday's march led through a more populated district, judging from the number of villages scattered about the hill sides, which are well terraced for cultivation and abound in healthy looking crops. On Wednesday the march across the Sutlej was undertaken.

The Lieutenant-Government of the Punjab leaves Lahore on May 12th, and arrives in Simla on the 13th. The Punjab offices close on the 11th, and re-open in Simla on the 16th.

Lieutenant-Colonel Penton, 7th Bombay Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Quartermaster-General, Headquarters, Bombay Command, *vice* Colonel O'More Creagh, officiating in Command of the Aden District.

Major Neville, late Commandant of the Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles, having resigned the appointment on transfer to Gorakhpur, the command has been offered to and accepted by Major Cruickshank, C.S.I., Commissioner of Rohilkhand, of the Agra Volunteer Rifles.

A Special Committee will assemble in Simla in accordance with suggestions made last year by Mr. L. Dane. Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, to consider how, if at all, the station can be extended in view of the steady increase of the population and the probability of a railway being constructed. This Committee will report "inter alia" on the water supply, which is now quite insufficient.

The Board of Directors of the South Indian Railway has authorised the Agent to apply to Govenment for sanction to proceed with the construction of the Nagapatam-Nagore Railway, four-and-a-half miles long, and to treat the same as an integral, part of the South Indian Railway undertaking.

The Viceregal party halted on Monday at Kot, but as the ground on which the tents had been pitched was wet, it was decided to move on to Choai instead, making a double march from Kot to Dularsh Marsh. From Kot to Choai was a trying road, it drops down by a very steep descent of 2,000 feet to a bridge over a branch of the river Arni, and then gradually rises, the pull up being very steep. Information from maps showed a steady fall from Kot, and it was anything but a pleasant surprise to discover a climb in store. The weather is perfect and delightfully breezy.

The Lahore paper writes:—"A good deal has been written lately about the people wishing to be treated by their own hakims, &c., &c., but this, we believe, is not exactly the true state of the case. They are quite willing when a European goes to their village to allow him into their houses to search and treat their people, &c., but what the people object to is their own countrymen in the shape of Hospital Assistants, compounders and such like, who, they say, do not cure them but simply come to fleece them. It is this rampant bribe-taking on the part of native officials, including, of course, police and civil officials (though neither of these have the opportunities which the medical officers have) which is the chief cause of complaint."

With little more than nominal trade relations existing between the two countries, no great commercial importance attaches at present to Canada's tariff conceseion to India. But the sentiment involved is distinctly pleasing, and at the least the reduction of import duty is likely to open the door to a great traffic in tea. For a long time past energetic efforts have been made to popularise the teas of Behar and Assam in British North America, and shipments have bounded up from a poor 39,000 pounds in 1892-93 to nearly a million pounds in 1896-97. The latter figure, moreover, is exclusive of nearly another million pounds shipped to Quebec indirectly through the London market. Apart from tea, however, India at present exports no produce to Canada. There was at one time some prospect of a trade in rice, but nothing has been done in this lines for more than three years.

The workmen of the Madras Railway Company's Locomotive Workshops at Perambore recently petitioned their Superintendent to the effect that when they receive their wages, they occasionally get old rupees, such as those of the East India Company's coinage of 1837 and 1840, and this money the bazaarmen refuse to take from them except at a discount of as much as two annas in the rupee. The Locomotive Superintendent being satisfied that the complaint had proper foundation, addressed the Agent and Manager on the matter, who in turn wrote to Government to ask the Accountant-General to issue a circular to the effect that the rupees referred to would be accepted by himself, by the Bank of Madras, and at all Government Treasuries, at the full value of sixteen annas. The Government having addressed the Accountant-General, this officer has replied that rupees coined and issued under the authority of the Government of India of whatever coinage are and will be received by all Government Treasuries at their full nominal value, provided they have not been fraudulently reduced in weight or been called in by proclamation. Owing to the large number of such fradulently reduced coin in remittances received from Treasuries, the Accountant-General lately had to call the attention of all officers concerned to the necessity for the exercise of great care in the receipt of coin. The Accountant-General thinks that the present more careful testing of coin has probably let to the action of the bazaar men alluded to by the Madras Railway authorities.

Some months ago writes the Allahabad paper we drew attention to the really wretched armament of our mountain artillery, and pointed out how necessary it was that something better than their present guns should be served out to mountain batteries, British and Native alike. The 2·5-inch gun has served its time: it was first seen in the days of the Afghan war, and has been in use ever since. As a striking commentary on our remarks about its worn-out and obsolete condition we learn that practically all guns of this class which were employed on the recent expeditions are of no further use whatever. The time has come when a more up-to-date weapon should be provided, and we learn from Home that it is in contemplation to bring out such a piece. As already remarked the 12-pounder mountain gun sent out here for experiment from Woolwich did not meet with approval from practical gunners; and the new piece will probably be a compromise between this experimental weapon and the present gun. It is to fire a heavier shell than the existing gun, and the ballistics are to be improved as much as is possible without undue recoil As to the nature of the projectile to be carried we have no information. We presume, however, that the example af the field artillery will be followed, and that common shell will be abolished and reliance placed altogether on shrapnel with a few rounds of case shot for close quarters. Time after time practical experience in the field has shown that the little shell with their minute bursting charges were powerless to effect any serious damage to the massive sangars and other obstacles they were called upon to demolish. High explosives for the time being, have been abandoned in the case of small guns, and thus there is nothing to be gained by keeping common shell as part of the mountain battery equipment. A really good and reliable shrapnel, together with a time fuze which can be depended on, are the things which are now wanted, and it is to be hoped they will be forthcoming with the new gun, and that there may be no unreasonable delay in supplying the latter, the present piece being hopelessly out of date.

The Madras Government in reviewing the administration of the Abkari Revenue for 1896-97 remarks:—"The results of the year may, on the whole, be regarded as satisfactory. The Abkari Revenue has largely increased but without any increase in the consumption of country Spirits. Licit consumption, on the other hand, shows a considerable decrease in several districts as compared with the statistics of past years. That the Abkari laws were worked with so little friction and that so few charges of undue harshness were brought home to the departmental officers are satisfactory features of the year's administration. His Excellency the Governor in Council is gratified to find that the excise policy of this Government adopted in 1883-84 has so far justified the wisdom of its inauguration." With regard to the number of liquor shops we note that they were reduced by 1,173 during the year.

The currency question is one that is causing great uneasiness in Hydrabad. From month to month for the last two years there has been a constant increase in the number of uncurrent coins. That is to say out of the rupees presented at the Government treasuries and the Bank there is an increase in the percentage of rejected coins. These are not counterfelt coins, but are pronounced uncurrent from being deficient in weight. In the bazaar they will fetch 15 or 15 1-2 annas and are good enough to pay local bills with, or to put into the church plate; but they are aboslutely refused at the treasury or the Bank. This means that they will eventually find there way to the poorer classes and the ryots and if they cannot pass them off as Government rent they will get still further depreciated in value. The worst of it is that this evil will go on increasing, because now that the mints are closed, every rupee has to go through an increased circulation, and is of course subjected to greater wastage. Ten years ago the exchange was H. S. rupees 116 for 100 Government rupees now it is H. S. rupees 123 1-2 or 124, and this means a very serious loss to those who have to make payments in Government rupees. The remedy, of course, would be for the Government to accept all uncurrent rupees and to remint them, but this would involve an immediate loss and also immediate outlay in the purchase of silver to replace them. The whole question is a very serious one and may lead to grave complications in the future.

The Kapurthala Durbar is reported to be assisting readily in the efforts being made to prevent the plague from extending. It has closed the roads leading from Garhshankar and Nawashahr into the Phagwara ilaqua, which should tend to prevent the spread of sickness westwards. Traffic between the Garhshankar and Nawashahr tahsils has been also stopped, and the people in the infected areas are loyally carrying out orders to prevent strangers from entering their villages. The field telegraph line constructed as far as Banga has been extended to Garhshankar, so the Government is now in direct communication with the centre of the infected areas in both the Nawashahr and Garhshankar tahsils.

No evidence is forthcoming that any considerable number of Kabul-made rifles are in the possession of the tribesmen on the North-West frontier. Out of the total number of breechloaders surrendered and the few taken in action only two or three bear the distinctive mark of Sir Salter Pyne's factory; and Afridis, Orakzai, Mohmands, and others admit that they do not get their arms from Kabul. But says the *Pioneer*, it would seem that in the matter of ammunition a different state of affair exists. Unquestionably it is freely sold by the Afghan troops to the tribes, and the recognised price is one rupee for five cartridges. The Amir has not the same check on ammunition as he keeps on rifles. The latter are served out to selected regiments, and if any are missing the officers may expect to lose something more than their commission. Any soldier, too, who cannot produce the rifle for which he is responsible may expect punishment not only to fall upon himself, but upon his family, for his relatives are looked upon as hostages given for his own good behaviour. The rifle-thief seems to be unknown in Afghanistan: he turns to India when he wishes to make a few hundred rupees, for he knows that his calling is too dangerous to follow in Afghan territory. The Amir takes all possible precautions to keep his stock of ammunition as large as possible, and to this end he allows only two or three rounds to be fired annually by each soldier in practice; and in many regiments even this expenditure does not take place. The Afghan is supposed to be able to shoot straight without instruction in musketry. On the eastern border of Afghanistan, however, there are occasional skirmishes with unruly tribes like the Shinwaris and Mamunds, encounters with robbers, etc., and these serve to account for the expenditure of cartridges that are really sold. The Afghan officers are believed to wink at this traffic and even to share in the profits, and so long as this is the case the tribesmen will not run short of ammunition. Even the present Amir, the most powerful ruler in Kabul since Dost Mahomed, cannot make his army honest, and we must expect this sale of cartridges to continue. It is something gained that rifles also are not freely sold.

If the States go to war the sinews will be raised by taxation, says the *Financial News*. There is a suggestion that the new taxes shall be 10 cents a pound on tea, 4 cents on coffee, and a dollar a barrel on beer. In a way, this is a pleasing method of raising the wind; for it allows both the teetotaler and the other man to drink the nation to triumph. A better method would be to voluntarily raise the price of cocktails 10 cents, and rely upon the bar-tender's patriotism for the surplus money being handed over. It is calculated that this would produce a new warship once a week, with a torpedo boat thrown in.

The Nice correspondent of the *Daily Chrcnile* writes:—The fine weather which may be said to have begun with the Queen's arrival still continues, despite an occasional reminder of the mistral, which sweeps down from the snowcovered Alps. There is little to chronicle about the Queen, except that she is exceedingly well, and expresses herself charmed with her surroundings. Her Majesty drives out regularly in the morning in the grounds of the villas adjoining the hotel, which are placed at her disposal.

The Baronne Adrienne van Amstel contributes to the "Nineteenth Century" an article entitled "Eleonore d'Olbreuse and Queen Victoria." The Baronne writes:—"There is now living in Paris a well-known clubman, M. Henri d'Olbreuse, who has no pretensions whatever to regal honours, but who accepts with a certain amount of pleasure the nickname given to him, half in earnest, half in joke, by his intimate friends—that of the 'Queen's little cousin'—the Queen without any further appellation meaning, of course, Victoria of England. And as a matter of fact this young Frenchman is undoubtedly connected with our Queen through a Mdlle. d'Olbreuse, who after a curious and eventful life ended by marrying George William of Brunswick; she was a native of Poitou, a province in the west of France, and the sister of Pierre d'Olbreuse from whom Henri d'Olbreuse descends in a straight line, from father to son. George William, the eldest of the reigning family of Brunswick, was a dissipated young man, whose chief aim in life was to escape from the monotony of stiff and uninteresting little Court." Shortly after the couple met, through the scheming of the Duchess Sophia, "a contract was made, worded almost as if for a regular marriage; the signatures of the reigning Duke and Duchess were written under those of George William of Burnswick and Eleonore d'Olbreuse and, to the astonishment of the prim little Court, the two lovers began to live openly together in a sort of hazy and undecided condition. They appeared to be very happy, nevertheless, for Eleonore had become sincerely attached to her semi-husband, who in return dropped one by one his fast and disorderly habits to become a good German domesticated Gemahl. Eleonore d'Obreuse was granted the title of 'Dame de Harbourg, but she lived in no great style." In course of time a little girl, Sophia Dorothea, was borne, who, as she grew to maidehnood, in spite of the Court intrigues, was presently legitimized. She was very beautiful and an heiress, so that from her extreme youth she had been eagerly sought in marriage by numerous German Princes. These intrigues, however, fell through one by one until "on Dec. 2, 1682, a marriage was celebrated at Zell, between George Louis of Brunswick, who thirty-two years later became King of England under the title of George I., and Sophsa Dorothea of Zell, the daughter of Eleonore d'Olbreuse. Though this marriage proved to be a most unhappy one, the young wife lived long enough with her husband to present him with two children; a son, who became George II. of England, and a daughter. who married Frederick William I. of Prussia, the father of Frederick the Great. Therefore the direct descendants of Eleonore d'Olbreuse, 'the little clot of dirt,' now occupy the two greatest thrones in Europe: being represented in England by Queen Victoria, and in Germany by Wilhelm II."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	4
	Mid. & Lower Colaba..	1	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	2	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	0	1	19
	Chuckla	0	1	
	Umarkhady	2	0	
	Dongri	1	0	
C	Market	2	1	22
	Dhobi Talao	3	1	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	1	1	
	Khara Talao	0	1	
	Kumbharwada	2	0	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	7
	Girgaum	1	1	
	Chowpaty	0	1	
	Walkeshwar	2	0	
	Mahaluxmi	3	0	
E	Mazagon	0	2	27
	Tarwady	a3	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	1	
	Kamatipura	1	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	5	1	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	1	6	16
	Sewree	0	2	
	Sion	2	0	
G	Mahim	6	5	16
	Worlee	6	6	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	N.-R. & Unknown	28	1	
	Hospitals.			
	Parsee		0	33
	Jain		0	
	Grant Road		2	
	St. George's		0	
	General Mahomedan		1	
	Wari Bunder		0	
	Adamji Peerbhoy		0	
	Jain, Parel		0	
	Telegu		0	
	Ripon Road		0	
	Hindu		0	
	Soonee		1	
	Arthur Road		0	
	21st B'bay, N I		0	
	Custom Road		0	
	Goculdas Tejpal		0	
	Dariasthan		0	
	Modykhana		0	
	Modikhana Camp		0	
	Port Trust		1	
	Bai Motlabai		0	
	Police		0	
	Madanpura		0	
	Marwadi Fatehpur		1	
	Kapol & Lad Joint		1	
	Vassanjee		1	
	Khatri Memon		1	
	Govt. House, Parel		5	
	Maratha		7	
	Total	72	54	145
	Total same date last year	35	40	99

a one European.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	6
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	2	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	1	1	30
	Chuckla	2	0	
	Umarkhady	3	4	
	Dongri	1	0	
C	Market	3	0	24
	Dhobi Talao	1	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	2	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbarwada	2	1	
D	Khetwady	4	0	9
	Girgaum	6	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	8	2	36
	Tarwady	1	0	
	Second Nagpada	2	0	
	Kamatipura	3	3	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	1	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	8	5	18
	Sewree	0	1	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	8	5	14
	Worlee	12	4	
	Water Division	0	0	4
	N.-R. & Unknown	26	0	
	Hospitals.			
	Parsee		1	29
	Jain		2	
	Grant Road		0	
	St George's		0	
	Mahim Custom Rd		1	
	Wari Bunder		1	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		1	
	Jain, Parel		1	
	Telagu		0	
	Ripon Road		0	
	Hindu		1	
	Dharavi		0	
	Arthur Road		0	
	Nizampura		0	
	Custom Road		0	
	Goculdas Tejpal		0	
	Dariasthan		0	
	Modykhana		0	
	3rd Bhoiwada		0	
	Port Trust		1	
	Bai Motlabai		0	
	Police		0	
	Madunpura		1	
	Marwadi Fatepur		0	
	Nagdevi		1	
	Khatri-Memon		1	
	Govt. House, Parel		4	
	Maratha		11	
	Mahomedan		1	
	Total	93	58	170
	Total plague deaths to date	29,005	25,233	
	Total same date last year	38	30	101

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that in the Colaba District a suspicious case of plague was detected at No. 108, Middle Colaba, and was removed to the Jain Hospital. A dead body was examined at the Cotton Green, and the cause of death was plague. In the Fort District, one case occurred in the Municipal huts at Pultan Road, and was segregated by the Municipality. In the Mandvie ward, three cases of plague and two deaths were recorded. In C ward (south), only the Dhobie Talao section showed one case of plague. In D ward (west), 228 houses and 16 chawls were inspected by the sectional staff, and one case of plague was detected. In the same ward (east), the medical officers detected one case of plague, and inspected nine infected chawls. In E ward, Byculla section showed two cases and three deaths: Mazagon section three cases and two deaths; Nagpada section one case and no deaths; Kamatipura section no cases and one death; and Tardeo section one case and no deaths. In the Parel and Mahim Districts six cases were discovered, three of them being removed to hospitals.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 1,532, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 1,983, making a total of 3,516 persons. Departures by sea 770, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,240, making a total of 3,010 persons.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

There were on Saturday 96 persons in the Wari Bunder Camp. The reports from other camps were not available.

A MONTH'S WORK IN UMARKHADY.

A general meeting of the Umarkhady Sub-District Committee was held at Mr. Najmudin Tyabji's bungalow, on the 20th instant, the president, Mr. Ibrahim Raihmtoola, presiding. The following report was submitted to the meeting by the joint secretaries, Messrs. Ramchandra V. Vandeker and Syed Nisar Hoosein:—

Since the first meeting, held on 22nd March, our sub-district has been divided into 4 sections (1) North-West—Chairman, Mr. Najmudin Tyabji, J. P. Secretary, Mr. Narayan Hari Sarve. Members, Messrs. Mukhi Kassum Moosa, J. P., Nanabhoy Narsingrao, G.B.V.C., Samuel S. Mazgaoker, Maoji Hirji, and Bavasaheb Gul Mahomed. (2) North-East—Chairman, Mr. Joseph Ezekiel, J.P. Secretary, Mr. Mahdavrao Makund Savant. Members, Messrs. Aga Mahomed Sadik Namazi, Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, Krishnaji Anaji Halde, Ramchandra V. Vandekar, Vasudev V. Bhogle, Sitaram Keshav Bole, Shabudin Imam, and Sakaram Vithal. (3) Central—Chairman, Dr. Dosabhoy K. Patel, J.P. Secretary, Mr. Elijah Soloman, B.A. Members, Messrs. Syed Nisar Husein, Hakim Gulam Mohidin, Haji Umarkhan Haji Usufkhan, Balcrishna Narayen Paveker, Bala Mirza Mukadam, Shaik Shoba Lala, Syed Babula Shaw, Dewji Bhikaji Paveker, Pandurang Parashram, Syed Hoosein Ahmed, Govind Mahadeo Sansar, Jusab Jacob Jamal, Namdeo Dharmaji Chorge, Abdula Hoosein Sidi King, and Sophie Sedi Queen. (4) South-East—Chairman, Mr. Mahomed Sarfudin Khalil. Secretary, Mr. Saleh Mahomed Ibrahim. Members, Messrs. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Shabudin Ketiker, Hajiabdul Khatib, Babasaheb Damasker, Ahmedsaheb Murgay, Abraham Daniel, Allisaheb Baba, Jaffer Mahomed Sajun, Mulji Noormahomed, Ibrahim Mehralli, Abdul Rahim Ebadula, Abdul Rehman Premji, Bundeally Bhoja Allarukhia, Abdul Rahiman Kamrudin, Rajaballi Ramji, Drs. Rajabally V. Patel and Ismail Janmahomed. All the Section Committees have been regularly working, and were able to find 24 plague cases, which with the exception of two patients, who were allowed to remain at their homes under the new regulations, were removed to different hospitals. Fifty-one contacts were dealt with; the majority of them were sent to different Segregation Camps and a few were allowed to remain at home or in sheds put up with the approval of Dr. Nariman. Compensation was paid to the poor wherever infected clothing was burnt. Voluntary evacuation was advised and acted upon by the inmates of two houses, house-owners were advised to remove tiles from the roofs if found necessary, and in several cases tenants were requested to sleep outside in the street to relieve the overcrowding in the houses. It is a fact worth noting that fifteen out of these 24 cases occurred in rooms directly under the roofs. Two cases were found in houses which had been previously evacuated by the Plague Committee's order, disinfected and kept vacant for nearly a month. One small pox case and 6 deaths from plague were also reported by the members of the committee. We have been all along helped by Dr. Nariman in all matters, and indeed without his ready assistance and cool judgment the work would never have been carried on so smoothly and satisfactorily. We have also to thank Mrs. Boileau, the nurse, for the kind help offered in our work of house-to-house visitation.

The president, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the work done in the past four weeks was very encouraging, and he urged the members not to relax their energies until the plague was well under control. The president was then congratulated on his election as chairman of the Standing Committee. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Najmudin Tyabji, J. P., and seconded by Mr. Elijah Solomon, B. A., to Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola for his constant and invaluable help to the committee, and to Dr. Nariman for kindly assisting the committee very zealously and energetically. The chairman and Dr. Nariman were then garlanded, and after a vote of thanks to Mr. Tyabji for the loan of his bungalow the meeting was dissolved.

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on the 20th and 21st was 3 and 1, while that on the same dates last year was 53 and 49. The Mahomedans of villages outside the fort of Upper Damaun being exasperated at the prevention imposed upon them since more than two months as to crossing the river and having communication with Lower Damaun, and loudly complaining that they were put to great hardships in being unable to procure even the necessaries of life, assumed an attitude of defiance to the orders of the authorities to disinfect their houses and threatened to commit a breach of the peace, but with the message immediately conveyed to them by Mr. Sorabjee Manockjee Damaunwalla better sense seems to have prevailed with then, and they abandoned their insurrectionary intention, and consented to have their houses thoroughly disinfected. They have been also advised to allow the authorities to remove the tiles of the roofs of their houses to admit the sun's light. It is a matter of considerable surprise and great regret that owing to recent orders of the authorities, telegrams for Lower Damaun are not allowed to be carried from the station by runners as hitherto, but are put in the post at Vapi (Damaun road-station) and their delivery takes place along with ordinary post letters, while dozens of pass-holders and the post bag carrier have their passage between Lower Damaun and Damaun road-station open to them at any time. This is causing great inconvenience to the people.

A FISHING CRAFT RUN INTO AT SEA.

THE CREW RESCUED.

The British India steamer Kola, Captain J. W. Livingstone, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, has brought eight fishermen on board picked up at sea. It appears that while the Kola was on her voyage to Karachi she ran over a fishing prow at about 4 a.m., on the 20th instant, and cut her into halves. The prow No. 610, in charge of tindal Detea Jadau, and manned by seven others, had anchored off Mangrole. The Kola immediately after the accident stopped and lowered a boat for the rescue of the eight men who had been precipitated into the water. They were received on board and were taken to Karachi, and now have been brought back to Bombay. They are still on board the Kola, being kindly treated, pending their departure for their native country. It is said that the fishermen have sustained a loss of about Rs. 1,000 by the sinking of their boat and other belongings.

SOME NUMISMATIC DISCOVERIES.

Mr. Hodgers, one of the greatest authorities on Indian coins justly remarked some years since that it is surprising what Indian bazaars can yield in the matter of coins, and although these mute but truthful expositors of history are now fast becoming scarce all over India, so much so that the enthusiastic collector has to search far and wide for anything worth adding to his cabinets, it is as true to-day as ever it was that one is astonished even now at the rare coins occasionally met with in the bazaars of India; and it is a matter of greater wonder how these coins ever found their way to this country.

In our issue of the 17th September last we remarked on some extremely rare coins that had been brought to light by a collector in Lahore. We are now informed that the same indefatigable numismatist has just been fortunate enough to add to his cabinets several more coins of the greatest degree of rarity and of much interest to the antiquarian as well as to the student of history. These coins, which number about 13 altogether, consist of four tetradrachms of the kings to be presently mentioned, and nine rupees of Akbar II. and of Suraj-ud-din Bahadur Shah, the last Emperor of the House of Babar who sat on the throne of Delhi.

The first of these tetradrachms is of the Parthian King Ononse or Vonones II. It has on the obverse the portrait of the king with his name and title round it in Greek characters after the Roman usage, and on the reverse a figure of victory with the legend "Basilcos Onones Nikheas Artibanon," arranged around it. Both Humphreys in the "Coin Collector's Manuals" and Professor Gardener in his "Parthian Coinage," were of opinion that no coins of this king were extant, or rather none that could be attributed to him with certainty. But, we believe, there is an undoubted coin of his in the British Museum collection; so that the coin now being noticed is probably the second discovered. The reign of Vonones cannot be fixed with certainty, but we shall not be far wrong in stating that he reigned more than eighteen centuries ago.

The second tetradrachm is of the King Kamaskiries or Manaskiries. On the obverse are the heads jugate of a king and queen, and on the reverse Zeus seated to left holding Nike and a sceptre, with the Greek Inscription "Basileos Basilisus Manaskiries Ahzazes," and the date 231 in the exergue. The coin is illustrated on the Plate VI. of Gardener's Parthian Coinage, but this work is now so scarce that we consider no apology need be made in quoting what Professor Gardener says about this coin. He remarks: "The King Manaskiries has been so long one of the recognised rulers of Parthia that I add the above coin to my plate to justify me in excluding him. I have already observed that all that Lucian testifies to is the existence of a Kamnaskiries. But as Lucian places him not by the side of Linatroces among the true Parthian kings, but among the rulers of Characene, it is probable that he was not an Arsacid but a subordinate prince of some part of the Parthian dominions. This supposition is raised to the rank of a certainty by the evidence of the tetradrachm above described. It is possible that this may have been issued by the same king. The coin is supposed to have been struck in Lusiana chiefly because the piece is usually brought from that region. It seems to bear the date 231, and if this date be by the Selucid, era, the coin will have been issued in the year 82-81 B.C., although we should have been inclined to prefer an earlier one."

Passing on to the third tetradrachm we find it was issued by the scarcely remembered Tigranes, King of Syria and Armenia (83 69 B.C.) It is a beautiful coin and in an excellent state of preservation. On its obverse is a beautifully executed portrait of the king wearing an Armenian crown or tiara, while the reverse is occupied by a sitting figure wearing a turretted crown and treading on a river deity, supposed by some to be the Euphrates token of his conquest of Syria. This coin is supposed to be of Syrian rather than of Armenian mintage, and is extremely rare.

The fourth and last tetradrachm is also of much interest and of great rarity. History tells us that the Pretender Alexander Balas having destroyed nearly all the members of the royal family and slain Demetrius I. In battle ascended the throne of Syria for four short years (150-147 B. C.) He was himself slain in Arabia after being defeated by Demetrius II. husband of Cleopatra, who was the daughter of Ptolemy. Demetrius, however, soon abused the power he had so fortunately, acquired, and the general discontent enabled Diodotus surnamed Tryphon, to set up Antiochus, an infant son of Alexander Balas, as claimant to the throne, reducing a large portion of Syria under his domination. During this period, called the reign of Antiochus VI., about 146-143 B.C.) coins were struck in the name of the young Antiochus, the noble tetradachm now to be described being one of these. The obverse has a finely-executed head of the young king wearing a radiated crown and the Dioscuri for a reverse, as on the coin of Eukratides, with the surnames Donysius and Epiphanes, and the date 170 of the Seleukidian era, which is reckoned from 312 B. C., when Selenkus retook Babylon. It was scarcely to be expected that Tryphon had espoused the cause of the young king from unselfish motives and he soon took off the mask and murdered Antiochus, proclaiming himself king and assuming in addition to the royal titles the name of Autocrator, signifying absolute sovereign, autocrat or emperor,

Turning now to the other coins recently disinterred, they relate to a period of Indian history of the present century. It will be remembered that the great Mogul Empire which had, perhaps, reached the zenith of its power under the mighty Shah Jahan and the bigoted Aurangzeb, showed signs of disintegration under the weak rule of Shah Alum, Bahadur Shah, and his successors. The downfall of the empire was rapid and complete under Akbar II. and Suraj-ud-din Bahadur Shah, who had for their throne the fort of Delhi only. The so-called Emperors coined only a few pieces on their birthdays and other festive occasions, so that their coins which are remarkable for their great beauty, are of the greatest degree of rarity, less than a dozen coins of the latter Emperor being all that are known to exist. We hear that the collector at Lahore to whom we referred at the beginning of this article, possesses no less than three coins of the last of the Mogul Emperors, a number, we believe, in excess of the coins of the same king in any other collection, not even excluding the fine series of Mogul coins deposited in the British and Lahore Museums.—*Pioneer*.

THE SENTENCE ON DAMODAR CHAPEKAR

"Lex" writes to the "Statesman":—Sir, I wonder if there is anyone in India, excluding, of course, the judges who passed and confirmed the sentence, who believes that Damodar Chapekar is beyond all possible doubt the man who murdered Mr. Rand. At present the sole evidence on which the conviction rests is the man's own, subsequently withdrawn, confession. I do not, of course mean that this was the whole of the evidence produced. The court table is said to have been piled up with antique cutlery, with a desire for dramatic effect which must have been almost Parisian, and numerous witnesses were called to prove that the accused had actually been in Poona, a fact which I presume no one, unless he was a policeman, ever supposed was denied. But what I do say is that, apart from the confession, there was not a single shred of evidence on which the accused could have been convicted. This was admitted by the Sessions Judge himself but apparently, under the law as it stands, a man may put a halter round his own neck by a confession, but having done so, he may on no account attempt to take it off again by withdrawing that confession. That is to say, if a man desires to commit suicide, but is afraid to take his own life he has only got to confess to having committed some undiscovered murder, and an Indian Court will save him all further trouble by hanging him free of expense. The grounds on which confessions are so treated are altogether incomprehensible, unless it be that otherwise convictions could seldom be secured; for the police may almost always be relied on to get a confession, while the obtaining of satisfactory independent evidence is a much more rare occurrence. The Sessions Judge at Poona remarked that it was impossible to believe that such a confession could have been made unless it was true, and the law only accepts the witodrwal of a confession if the accused clearly proves why he made the original confession, if it was false, and how it was false, a task which in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it must be impossible for any native in police custody to accomplish. Let us briefly consider on which side the probability of truth lies when a prisoner makes a confession and when he withdraws it. A timid, ignorant native is arrested and handed over to the native police, and is absolutely at their mercy, as long as they do not starve him or cause marks of external violence, for a period of two or three months. During the whole of that time he may be tormented without intermission. He may be cruelly tortured in a variety of easy ways which leave no mark, he may be incessantly insulted and intimidated, he may be prevented from getting any sleep, he may be marched from place to place by relays of men until he is half dead with fatigue, and he is utterly helpless to save himself. Is it any wonder if, after a period of such treatment, a man is ready to confess to anything and even to welcome death? It is not as if such a thing had never occurred at all. A case was reported in the Bombay Presidency only a few years ago in which a man who was hanged on his own confession was found to have been innocent, and if the records of such cases were obtainable, I have little doubt that they would be found to have been frequent. Whole gangs of men have been returned from the Andamans after having been wrongly sent there, on false evidence. Of course, it is unnecessary to add that the police are adepts at every other device by which a man can be cajoled and persuaded that, if he does confess, it will only be a matter of form, and they will arrange to get him off with a trifling sentence. Yet the law holds that, if a man makes a confession under such circumstances, as long as he makes it before a magistrate the confession is certain to be true. Why the terrors of the prison-house should evaporate before the magistrate, when the fiends in whose hands the man has been are still at his back watching his every movement, it is hard to imagine, but the law says they do. It is assumed that a man against whom there is no evidence at all, from no motive but a tender conscience, even though he be a criminal of twenty years' standing, makes a voluntary incriminating statement before a magistrate which would reflect credit on Truthful James. Now what are the conditions when a prisoner withdraws his confession? He then knows that matters are getting serious. His tormentors are now leaving him alone, as they are in different to what he does. He begins to see too clearly that the comforting assurances of the police that he will be acquitted are likely to be false, and if it is a murder case he sees death staring him in the face. Yet it is just at this point that the law comes to the conclusion that the prisoner's word is to be doubted, even though the utterance is made in the truth-compelling presence of a magistrate, and conditions are imposed on him, if he wishes to correct his previous prison-house statement, with which it is impossible for him to comply. I hold that it is scandalous and infamous that such a state of things should exist. The value of confessions in any case is extremely doubtful, but they should never be regarded for a single moment unless they bring to light perfectly independent and reliable evidence which proves their absolute truth. It should be impossible for any prisoner to convict himself. In the Chapekar case the entire absence of independent evidence is such as to throw the gravest doubt on the investigations. The weapon which was used, the bullets for the weapon which were found, the presence of the prisoner on the spot, the names of his accomplices, of whom there must have been some, nothing in fact which is ordinarily required to support a charge of murder, has been discovered. There is only a little puerile circumstantial evidence, the whole of which could either have been manufactured or bought for four annas. He was seen in Poona, he asked for Mr. Rand, he stole gun-caps which he could more easily have bought and some old weapons were found in a well which a policeman said he had pointed out. He was also a gymnast. Take away the confession, and there is not enough left to hang a dog. As far as the court evidence goes, it does not even appear that any attempt was made to corroborate the other portions of Chapekar's extraordinary story. Yet surely it would have been desirable to know if he was really the destroyer of the Queen's statue, and if many of his other statements were really true. There must be many Brahmins in Poona who could throw light on the subject if they knew they would be free from arrest. In conclusion, I would only ask if the Rs. 20,000 reward which was offered for the murderer has been awarded, and if so, to whom it has been given?

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PARIS TOPICS.

If we are to believe the "Matin," great surprise has been felt in London that the declarations of Mr. Balfour should not have announced some new concession consented to by China independently of the cession of Wei-hai-Wei, the opening of three new ports and the concessions already known several weeks ago. "No doubt," says the writer, "they form a very respectable whole, which no other Power could surpass. There is one black spot, however in the explanations of Mr. Balfour. Wei-hai-Wei, in the intention of the English Government, is destined to restore the balance of power, and prevent Pechili from falling under the control of one single nation. It is formally confessed that the occupation of it is aimed directly at Russia, and that a policy of opposition to the policy of Russia will be the result. The British Government could have demanded the cession of one of the Chusan islands, in fact, it was proposed, but it preferred to run the risk of an occupation which possesses no commercial advantage, and which in the course of time may become fraught with numerous difficulties to England. Many of the English appear to be aware of this: hence their joy is not unmixed with uneasiness."

Several other French papers regard the occupation of Wei-hai-Wei as of little or no value. They say that this port, although it played a considerable part in the war of 1894, is far from being so important as Port Arthur. The possession of that port is equal to the annexation of Manchuria, which Russia covets. Wei-hai-Wei is only an isolated point. It is situated at the extremity of the Peninsula of Shantung, which Germany claims as coming within her sphere of influence. It must also be borne in mind that Wei-hai-Wei is at the present moment, and until the Chinese war indemnity is fully paid in the hands of Japan. It is said, it is true, that the Mikado is ready to give up the place to England, but it is pretty sure that the Cabinet of Tokio will create all kinds of difficulties. This new acquisition of the United Kingdom, is, therefore, only of very restricted value, and in addition it runs the risk of provoking quarrels with Germany and Japan. In reality, we are told, the British Government claimed Wei-hai-Wei much less to secure another dependency than to give satisfaction to the English jingoes. So say our French critics.

To turn to the Hispano-American question, it would be no easy task to say how it stands. To-day it is peace; to-morrow it will be war; then it will be peace, again, followed by war. Never were such fluctuations seen in the political barometer. At the present moment we are told that there is no change in the situation, but that it will not last long. According to the quidnuncs, the Presidential Message will be equal to a declaration of war, and hostilities will ensue, unless they are avoided by Spain's yielding on all points, which does not seem to be likely. The action of the Pope in the matter is very ambiguous. Has he, or has he not offered to mediate? Nobody knows for certain. Should His Holiness propose to intervene, there is every chance of his meeting with failure. A glance at the telegrams from America would leave no doubt on that score. Still, there is no knowing what may happen at the last hour. We have got so used to the changes of opinion which have taken place on both sides that nothing would surprise us. At the same time, however, the quarrel cannot last for ever, and a decision one way or the other must be finally come to. Let us hope it will be a peaceful one for war is such a terrible thing.

Dreyfus is once more to the front, or rather, I should say, he is not dead yet. The report of his death on the Devil's Island caused considerable commotion in official quarters, but it was soon allayed. I called at the office of the Colonial Minister to inquire if the report was well-founded, and received the following answer:—"It is impossible that the news can be true, for, no matter what happend on the Devil's Island, we should be the first to hear of it. You can, therefore, deny it with all certainty." Considering the awful climate and the weak state of the prisoner, his death would not astonish anybody. There is nothing particular to-day to note about the Zola affair beyond the fact that should he be made to undergo another trial, he will summon all his witnesses again.

The literary world both in Paris and London will be surprised to learn that the verdict given the other day in favour of M. Brunetiere, Manager of the "Revue des Deux Mondes," in his dispute with M. Dubout, the author of "Fredegonde," relative to the right of the latter to demand the insertion of an answer to a criticism written by M. Jules Lemaitre, the dramatic critic of the review mentioned, has been quashed by the Court of Appeal. M. Lemaitre contended that he had not gone beyond the rights of criticism. The reply is ordered to be inserted in the review, and the Manager is fined fifty francs damages. The grounds for this decision were explained in a long judgment read yesterday, which appears to give any dramatist the right to reply at any length to a criticism of his play published in no matter what newspaper. M. Dubout, however, has informed M. Brunetiere that now that his right to reply has been established, he does not intend to make use of it, so that it will not be inserted in the review. Several dramatic authors have been interviewed on the subject, and, with one exception, they all condemned the sentence of the Court of Appeal.

"Galignani announces that the football season in Paris was to be brought to a close on Easter Monday when a great match was to be played at Courbevoie with a representative Scotch team from Edinburgh, to include several international players. In order to return the hospitality which was extended to the French team when they visited Scotland at the New Year, special endeavours are to be made to receive the Scotchmen in a manner worthy of them. M. Casimir-Perier, at one time President of the Franco-Scottish Society, will be present at the match, and will preside at a banquet to be given in the evening. The students will also receive the Scotchmen, and other festivities are being arranged, including a "punch," and an assault-at-arms at the Luxembourg Club and a visit to the Opera.

To finish with a fashionable event, M. Joseph-Francis Deibler, son of the "executeur des hautes œuvres," was married to Mdlle. Rosalie Rogis, a pretty brunette. He is thirty-five years old, and she twenty-one. M. Deibler put 40,000 francs into their "contrat de mariage." M. Joseph hopes to succeed his father, whose salary is 6,000 francs a year.

The present Chamber of Deputies met for the last time on April 7. A farewell speech was delivered by M. Brisson, who proposed an adjournment to the 1st June, when the new Chamber will answer to the call. M. Brisson spoke of the useful and beneficient legislation of the Chamber, especially laws to reform criminal procedure, to protect children, to encourage friendly societies, to create a national fund for retired toilers, and to secure workmen against the disastrous consequences of accidents. New fiscal principles were laid down in the Bill for death duties. "This day fifty years," said M. Brisson, "universal suffrage was won for the nation. In the half century France has experienced the blackest misfortune. She was able to sound the abyss into which she fell because she had lost faith in herself and in liberty, and followed the advice of Reactionists. (Loud cheers on Left.) But for twenty-five years she has shown an admirably lucid vision and tenacity in resisting violence and cunning. She will continue true to herself faithful to the line she followed in 1876, 1877, and 1889. She will with her sovereign hand brush away perfidious counsellors. The nation's representatives would shortly take up again the noble ideal of those who won universal suffrage. That ideal was to raise without commotion, and by the constant action of institutions and laws, every citizen to the highest possible degree of prosperity, of enlightment, and moral dignity. To attain this end, to create a powerful majority for a reforming programme, Republicans must unite. There must be not only union to preserve the positions that have been conquered, but to go forward. The union must spring from purpose, and be in view of action. The Left called for the placarding of M. Brisson's words, but he assured the House that nothing was farther from his thoughts than to call forth a demonstration. He had been sufficiently rewarded in being five times elected President of the Chamber, and he hoped his colleagues would not persevere in their too kind vote. The sixth Chamber of the Third Repulic then broke up, M. Fabe ot crying, "Vive la Republique Sociale!"

The churches were visited on Maunday Thursday by the usual Passion Week crowds. This was the first of the three great ceremonial days that close Lent. Altars were stripped of all their ornaments, and the consecrated wafers taken from the Tabernacles to be placed in recesses representing the tomb of Christ. These sepulchres were brilliantly adorned with flowers. The tomb is generally in a side chapel. At St. Roch it is in a basement grotto behind the high altar. The arrangement is effective. On a pile of rocks one sees the cross on which the Great Sacrifice has been offered up. At the foot of this Calvary is a life-size wax figure representing the crucified Christ with those who buried him standing around. The grotto is draped in white and surrounded with flowers and tapers that dimly light it. Visitors are mostly persons of wealth or ample means. Files of private carriages are drawn up in the side-ways to east and west of the church. The Christ is not in a tomb, but lies on an inclined plane draped with white and embowered in flowers. The four walls are hidden as at a funeral with black drapery. The Holy Thursday ceremonies at Notre Dame begin early in the morning. The Archbishop of Paris, surrounded by his archiepiscopal staff, and the Dean and Chapter, washes there the feet of twelve poor men. Their powerty is not conventional but real. However, they undergo a preliminary cleansing before the Archbishop officiates.

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THE SPANISH—AMERICAN WAR.

WILL THE CABLES BE CUT?

THE OUTLOOK FOR HAVANA CIGARS.

Nobody in the City writes a London correspondent seems greatly perturbed by the impending—or what is supposed to be the impending—outbreak of war between Spain and the United States. Spain does not count for much with commercial London.

"We used to do a great deal with Spain," said the representative of a mercantile house of forty years' standing, "but it all went year ago. They put most ridiculous duties on to almost everything. Tin plates, for instance, used to be exported to Spain in boxes worth about ten shillings each. They put on an import duty of something like ten shillings a box—cent. per cent. Of course it was quite impossible to do business and they have done the same thing with pretty nearly everything else. We made representations to Government about it time after time, but it was no good. We import their fruit and wines, but practically there is no export trade at all to Spain."

Some of the submarine cable companies might perhaps have been expected to be a little uneasy at what might happen. On this side the Atlantic it is hardly likely that anything would be attempted. The Direct Spanish Telegraph Company have a double cable lying along the bed of the Bay of Biscay, but any interference with that would obviously be futile for any purposes of war since it would not cut off Spain from telegraphic communication with the rest of the world. Nor, on the other hand, can Spain effect any interruption of cable communication between the United States and Europe, for the Atlantic cables come to shore on both ends on British territory.

"The only effect any outbreak of war is likely to have on us," said the manager of the Anglo-American Company, yesterday, "is largely to increase our business."

"But some of the lines are owned by American companies?"

"Yes; but why should they destroy cables? It would be mere savagery. Even the Chinese and Japanese, when they were at war, never interfered with cables. Why should America or Spain do it?"

And here again—so curiously is the world now bound together—that if all the cables in the North Atlantic were cut, the Old and the New World might still correspond through South America. If any mischief of the kind should be done it will be on the local connections, so to speak, the submarine cables lying about Cuba. These may be cut for strategical purposes by either belligerent, but nobody in London appears to care anything about that.

As to American merchandise on its passage to Europe, practically British ships do all the carrying, and the British flag will safeguard it all, so that it will not suffer the least interruption.

There is, however, one trade which, by any outbreak of war, would in all probability be brought temporarily to absolute extinction, and that is a trade in which a good many of us are personally interested—or at least believe ourselves to be so. The trade in Havana cigars and tobacco has of course suffered grievously by the deplorable state of Cuba, for a long time past. Havana cigars are, we are assured, among the genuine items of the commercial world. They are not like Wenham ice, or Wallsend coals, or sweet St. Michael oranges. They actually come from Havana—unless indeed our own Customs allow impostors to slip through the meshes of the Merchandise Marks Act. Havana cigars are made in the island of Cuba, and the tobacco of which they are made must necessarily be grown there. Under no circumstances whatever is tobacco allowed to be imported into Havana. At one time a small quantity was allowed to be brought in from Porto Rico for manufacture into cigars, but they were not allowed to pack them, and could not therefore export them. They were for the consumption of the peasantry on the spot only. Even that, we understand, has been discontinued, and any cigar coming from the capital of Cuba is undoubtedly home-grown and home-made. But the growing and the making have been sadly disorganised, and only require the outbreak of hostilities to be extinguished altogether. The tobacco-growers have been afraid to get out upon the land. Crops could only be got in under the protection of armed hands, and in many places they have been trampled and destroyed and the land given over to desolation. Last year, we are informed by Messrs. Frankau and Sons, well-known Havana importers in the City, the crop was only about fifteen to seventeen per cent. of average. This season the crop that came in in December and January was somewhat better, partly on account of favourable weather. But even this year it is only about five-and-twenty per cent. of the crop that it would have been if Cuba had been at peace. If war should unhappily break out, and the island be blockaded, the supply of imported manure will be cut off, tillage will go to ruin, and the manufacture as effectually stopped as our Lancashire cotton-spinners and weavers were stopped when the supply of American bales was cut off. It is a blessed thing that many of us don't know it, but already it is no doubt a fact that many brands of cigars have deteriorated in quality. People who smoke genuine Havanos probably get what they pay for, and young gentlemen who can be happy with twopenny "smokes" also no doubt get the usual thing. But there are intermediate qualities that depend for their flavour and aroma on a certain proportion of the best tobacco, and with the price going up that proportion would naturally tend to go down. Stocks of Havana cigars are said already to be very low in the market, and if Spain and America fight we shall many of us be in danger of getting served with twopenny's in disguise at the price of genuine Cubans. Would that even this were the worst, sickening though the very thought of it is.

THE NEW POLICY IN THE STATES.

THE INFLUENCE OF CAPTAIN MAHAN.

"The Looker-on" in the April Blackwood had some suggestive remarks on Captain Mahan's book on the influence of sea-power, which the writer describes as "an admirable book, but the most incendiary of modern times." The misfortune, he says is that Captain Mahan's teaching was as oil to the flame of colonial expansion every where leaping into life. He continues:—

I doubt whether this effect of Mahan's teachings has gone deeper anywhere than in the United States. Before his book was heard of many were the signs of a new uneasy spirit working like a ferment in the public mind over there and all that was thought particularly sound and true in what Mahan had to say justified it much and emboldened it more. The restriction imposed upon political action by the founders and establishers of the United States, restriction which limited the interests of the people to home affairs almost entirely, was most wise for their day and generation; and wise it remains; but time passes; conditions alter: and the conditions which made obedience to the curbing of national ambition more inviting than indulgence at the begining of the century are passing away at the close. Pride in being nothing but a nation of farmes and traders was upheld for a great part of the interval by the gospel that deified Work built altars to the Pile and had its bible written by the Venerable Dr. Smiles. But (Mr. Cobden's generation would have groaned to hear it) that doctrine fails to satisfy young countries long. There is still an irrepressible "old Adam" in tribes and nations as in individul sinners, and, to put the matter plainly, it is against all experience that a strong numerous capable proud and stirring people should be content for ever with a historic past such as an American citizen consciously brings Europe with him.

It is all right, his historic past, are entirely honourable; yet he feels more and more that it is wanting in much that he forebears, affected to despiss and he cannot. Widening his vision and fixing his imagination, the culture which by hypothesis should help him has the opposite effect as often as not. Argue and moralise as he may his argument and his moralising being —unimpeachable—he can but feel a difference of inferiority in his citizenship. It is destitute of the splendid tradition; the glory of conquest and for reaching governance, that give to some nations a renown which no one dreams of matching with anything else—the glory of the greatest literature excepted. And it is Captain Mahan who has done more than any other man American, of our time to uphold and vivify the glories of the conquered nations. He does so when all the world is wildly astir with fighting ambitions and as a consequence or whether as a consequence or not, the American republic begins a new career.

Not that the momentous departure starts from the Cuban temptation, or was originally due to Mahan's inspring influence, or provoked by the apparent desire of the European Powers to fix the republic with its long-cherished policy of non-interference beyond the Monroe boundary. All these things work to the same end strongly, no doubt; but the change was determined long since by the most constant impulses, passions, and affections of mankind. They have their way. It was never likely that the American republic would continue to repress the longing; for distinction which no scheme of government could root out from the minds of the people individually. The intention over there was to be a great nation in an entirely new and superior way. The new way works on to nothing that either is or seems superior, and with a right about-face the citizens of the United States are turning to the old ways of national ambition. . . . . . . Preach that there can be no perfect or tolerably peaceful world as long as the old rapacities of dominion contend and the old conception of glory flourish, and there will be no hasty nay-word from me. But English, Americans. Russians French, we are what we are, which is that we are what we were; and the old rapacities of dominion do contend and no glory lifts the heart so high as the glory of battle nobly won. Words will not hide these truths nor wishes drown them. When some thing indistinguishable from a sense of homekeeping inferiority calls upon America to come forth and take part in the shaping of the world's destiny, it is perfectly natural, and all in the expected order and development of things. Were I dispcsed to smile at anything in what promises to be tremendously disturbing transformation, it would be at the discovery by scandalised United States citizens of a "jingo" party in their midst: a large jingo party, which yet is described as unimportant, evanescent. Other bad names besides "jingo" are fastened on it, and perhaps, they are deserved; but it should not be ealled unimportant, evanescent. Neither is "jingoism" a sufficiently respectful name for the rising spirit in American affairs, which, with its fleets building, and its enthusiasms kindling and its hidden spark in the heart of the most orthodox citizen, is preparing as much of a change as we saw in Japan the other day, and perhaps as sudden.

AMERICAN PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

The Naval Department of the United States Embassy in London was very busy when the mail left. Lieutenant Colwell, the Naval Attache, was looking at further ships for purchase in consonance with his latest instructions from the Naval Board at Washington.

The Spanish navy, it is admitted, may at the outset be senior in mobility to that of the United States, but the United States is quick to develop, and in American circles it is believed that the Spanish navy is manned by a very inferior class of sailors. It is pointed out as a possible parallel that Greece was in the Greco-Turkish war believed to have a splendid navy that could do havoc with Turkey, but the result was that the Greek navy was found to be perfectly useless and never fired a shot. It is not, however, expected, even in the most confident American circles, that the Spanish navy is quite as bad as that.

The "intention" of the Americans is to beat the Spanish navy and cordon Havana with ships of war. This, of course, will take time, for the American fleet will have to seek the enemy on the high seas. The next move is that an army corps of the United States' regulars should be landed at Cuba under the protection of the invading fleet. The next mould be the independence of Cuba.

Much is expected of the effect of the dynamite guns of the American fleet. A military expert, who has witnessed the trials of these guns, states that the range has been fonnd most accurate up to three miles. He had seen this result himself and the explosion that followed was most destructive. The dynamite operated on everything within a radius of of 100 yards. It did not destroy out side about thirty to forty yards, but the shock was felt outside that radies to the extent of 100 yards.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 23RD OF APRIL, 1898

SUMMARY

With the exception of a brisk rise of pressure in Lower Sind and Rajputana, and at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Saugor and Jhansi, the pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are lowest in the north and highest at Bombay, Goa, Belgaum and Bangalore. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds continue to be variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Karachi, Neemuch and Ahmednagar and 14 at Rajkot and Khandwa. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in several places. The higuest temperature in the shade was 112° at Jhansi, and the lowest 68° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast in, Ceylon, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and at Trichinopoly, Madras, Masulipatam, Goa, Ratnagiri, Nagpur and Jacobabad. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Colombo (1·31"), light to moderate showers at Belgaum, and a few drops at Mangalore and Cochin. An area of abnormally low pressure lies at and about Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Cochin and Colombo, where the weather is slightly unsettled, and rain is to be expected in Ceylon. Conditions are slightly favourable for thunderstorms with or without rain on the Malabar Coast and at the more southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, April 23.

Saturday: The barometer has risen everywhere. A large low-pressure area still occupies Northern and North-Western India, while readings remain high over the west of the peninsula and the east and south of the bay. The winds are variable or westerly over Northern India, southerly on the coasts of the bay and north-westerly over Bomay and along the west coast of the peninsula. The force is strong and squally in parts of North-West India and stronger than usual at the head of the bay. On the other hand calms, are reported over the N.-W. Provinces. Temperature has fallen over parts of Burma, Assam, East Bengal and Rajputana and generally risen elsewhere. The heat is less than usual over the greater part of Madras, but excessive in all other places. the excess is more than eight degrees in Dhubri, Siechar, Kindat, in North-East India and Lahore, Jeypur, Ajmere, and North-West India. The highest maximum reported is hundred and twelve degrees at Jhansi. Local showers are reported from Burma, the Himalayas and south of the peninsula. Except at Mercara and Madura the amounts are small.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·734
Temperature of the Air	degrees	84·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77·4
Dew Point		75·0
Relative humidity of Air		·746
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded – 10)		2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	88·9
Minimum do do. (read at 8 a.m)		79·6
General directions of wind*		WSW, W, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	186

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 19th April, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 13th April, 1898:—

	April 13.			April 19.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	83,50,000	0	0	83,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,75,93,396	8	0	1,64,21,742	11	10
Other Deposits, &c.	4,21,53,498	13	6	4,35,25,679	5	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,81,595	4	4	4,33,951	15	11
Sundries	26,44,202	8	4	27,75,665	5	3
Rs.	9,11,22,693	2	2	9,15,07,039	6	10
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	31,12,887	0	0	29,51,060	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	75,00,840	0	0	74,51,830	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,25,31,019	13	2	2,25,98,807	15	5
Accounts of Credit do.	2,48,64,787	3	7	2,50,89,295	15	9
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,24,12,519	0	10	1,24,49,252	14	8
Balances with other Banks	9,52,875	3	8	8,13,828	11	0
Bullion	2,925	11	8	2,748	3	0
Dead Stock	13,14,291	4	8	13,13,982	1	8
Stamps	10,880	5	0	11,101	5	8
Sundries	12,64,060	2	2	12,64,127	6	8
Cash, &c., at Head Office	65,48,781	7	3	75,32,615	8	2
Do. at Branches	1,03,01,842	14	2	1,00,25,419	4	10
Rs.	9,11,22,633	2	2	9,15,07,069	6	10

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 19th April, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	6,36,410	Inc.
Do. at Branches	18,28,064	Dec.
Other Deposits	13,72,181	Inc
Post Bills	52,355	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	2,07,837	Dec.
Loans	62,788	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	2,24,508	do.
Mercantile Bills	36,733	do.
Cash at Head Office	9,83,834	do.
Cash at Branches	5,76,423	Dec.

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can be relieved at once, and permanently cured in a few weeks by regularly taking
CONDY'S Remedial FLUID.
Read Reports by eminent English Physicians in book on bottle.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Insist on buying "CONDY'S."

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"You cannot do better than gargle with 'CONDY.'"
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.,
Physician to The Throat Hospital.
Gargle with CONDY'S Remedial FLUID.
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BABES
THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER
Made From
ROBINSON'S
PATENT
BARLEY

THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS ARE
CALVERT'S No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC,
In 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles at 1/- and 1/6 each; also ¼, ½ and 1 gallon Tins, at 2/6, 4/- and 6/6.
The quality adopted as Standard Disinfectant by the British Government after bacteriological tests: and
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC POWDER,
In 6d., 1/- & 1/6 Dredgers; 7 & 14 lb. Tins (to refill Dredgers), 2/6 & 4/- each.
Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent of CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC (the Strongest Disinfectant known), and lightly sprinkled through a dredger it is the cheapest and most effective preparation.
WILL NOT CLOG PIPES OR DRAINS.
Can be obtained at Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., but be sure that you get "Calvert's," and refuse imitations.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.
Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

SCOTLAND
"Expects Every Man to Do His Duty"
BY DRINKING
WATSON'S
DUNDEE WHISKY.
OBTAINABLE THROUGHOUT THE EAST OR MORE SPECIALLY AT
COLOMBO: A. F. Sleeman.
RANGOON: Gardner, Brown & Co.
CALCUTTA: McKenzie, Lyall & Co.
KARACHI: H. J. Rustomjee & Co.
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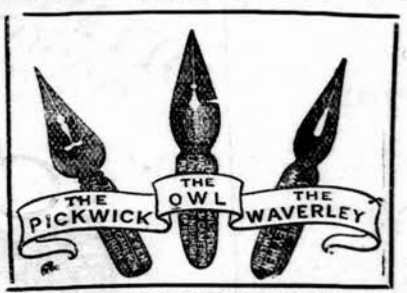
LIEBIG
COMPANY'S EXTRACT
is a perfect tonic; it braces up the system to resist Neuralgia, Colds and Influenza; it keeps the healthy well, and strengthens invalids. A perfect essence of Beef; its effect upon the system is lasting, not transitory like alcoholic stimulants. In the Kitchen it provides the essential features of good Cookery—appetising flavour, nourishment and digestibility.
Note this Signature in BLUE on every Jar.
J. v. Liebig
AVOID INFERIOR SUBSTITUTES.



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"They are a Treasure."
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Sold by all Stationers.
"The Waverley Pen a Treasure."
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"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen."
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"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value."
Engineer.
They come as a boon and a blessing to men.
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.
MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD. WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.
SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
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Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."
DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S Oil was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."
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Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."
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Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
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Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
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KOKO FOR THE HAIR
ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES
KOKO FOR THE HAIR
Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, IS THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.
TESTIMONIALS.
MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."
WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"
The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.
AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.
"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."
Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
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THREE LEADING FACTORIES—
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COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE,
Purveyors by Special Appointment to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.
CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONER
"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—Pope.
Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.
COCOA "EXCEL"
In Packets and Tins.
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SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE
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Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.
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REVIVISCENT CHOCOLATE,
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NEWEST PERFUME
AOLINE (Regd.)
"Most Refreshing."
NICE ALWAYS, BUT DELICIOUSLY REVIVING IN HOT OR CROWDED ROOMS.
A true natural perfume made from flowers.
Not a Chemical Preparation.
"AOLINE" PERFUME. "Most Refreshing."
"AOLINE" TOILET SOAP for the Complexion.
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"AOLINE" SACHETS. Delightful for Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c.
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"A Charming Scent."—H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

The Only Food for Delicate Infants
CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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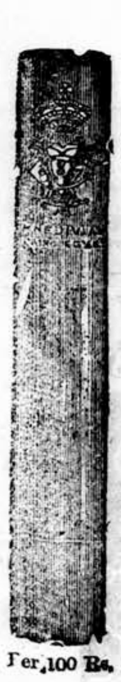
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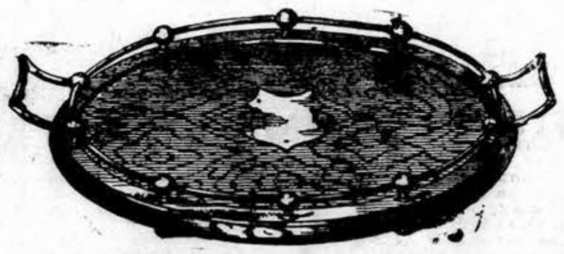
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Crystal with Enamelled Silver Mount, Rs. 26.

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New Registered Jewel, Perfume, and Toilet Cabinet, Polished Oak, Nickel Mounts, 4 Silver Mounted Bottles, 2 Silver-back Brushes, Comb, Nail Instruments, and Drawer, for Jewellery, Rs. 200.

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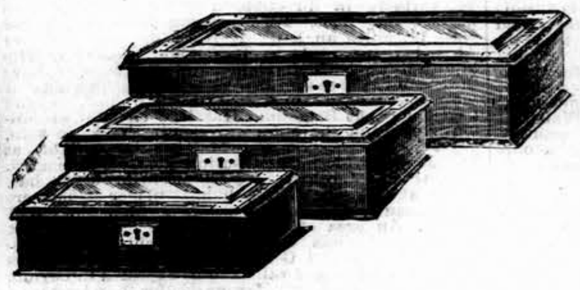
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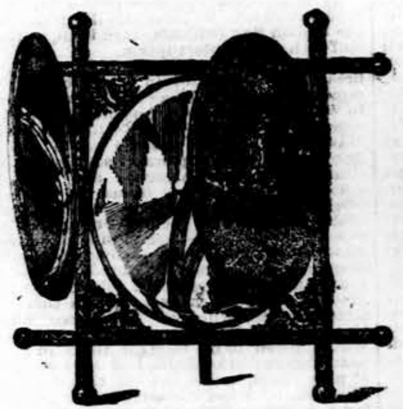
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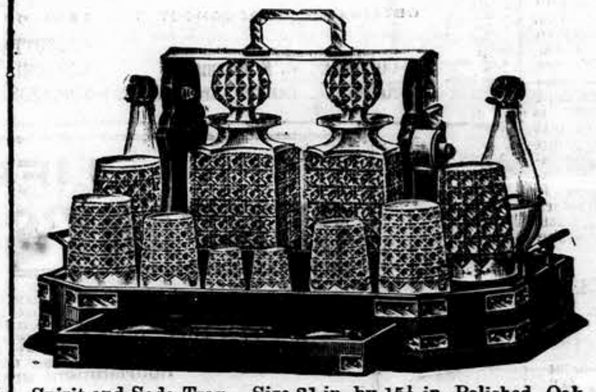
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Revolving Front Liqueur, Cigar and Game Cabinet Combination. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Bottles, Rs. 180.

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VERY NEAT BUTTERCOOLER, with engraved glass bowl, plated cover and stand.
Rs. 4—complete.

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Exceedingly pretty looking Butter pot, fayence, with Metal cover and stand.
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THE CARLTON BREAKFAST CRUET, with Pepper, Mustard and Salt Cellar, Crystal cut.
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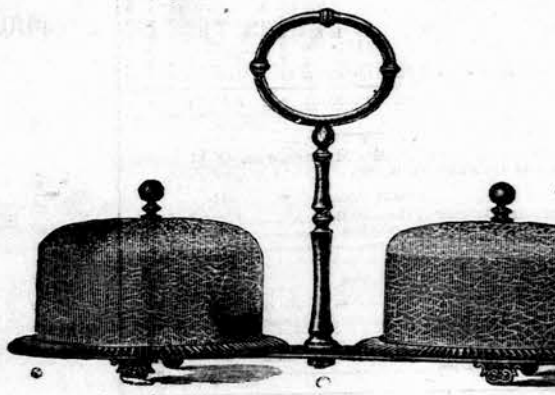
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Gem or Biscuitbox ribbed glass bowl, with plated handle and cover.
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NAPKIN HOLDER, best plated metal.
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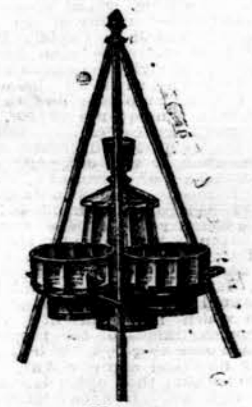
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SOLID BREAKFAST CRUET, with cut Salt and Pepper Cellars and Vinegar Bottle.
Complete, Rs. 8-8.

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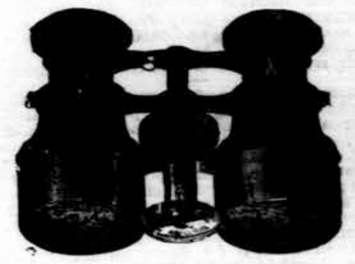
"LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES



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Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules —superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

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FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

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Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

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